

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SOUTH FLORIDA MOURNS ALICE
WAINWRIGHT

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, last week, south Florida lost one of its foremost environmental crusader and civic leader. Alice Wainwright passed away at the age of 83.

A resident of Miami for 57 years, Mrs. Wainwright was a remarkable woman who became an attorney in midlife and served as a member of the Miami City Commission. Her activities in behalf of the community were plentiful. But her first love and most ardent cause was the environment and for that she worked tirelessly whenever an issue arose that required attention.

As a longtime member and former president of the Tropical Audubon Society, there was not a major issue involving the preservation of south Florida's environment in which she was not involved as a major player, whether it was the establishment of Biscayne National Park, the preservation of Everglades National Park or the prevention of construction of a jetport in the Big Cypress National Preserve. If there was something involving the environment that needed to be done, I knew I could expect a call from Alice just to let me know she was looking over my shoulder in case I didn't do all she thought I should.

Alice Wainwright was truly an inspiration and guiding force for all of us in south Florida who cherish, and have worked for the preservation of, our natural resources.

I commend to our colleagues an article from the April 24 edition of the Miami Herald, along with an editorial from the April 26 edition which describe Alice Wainwright's outstanding life and career. She will be deeply missed.

[From the Miami Herald, Apr. 24, 1991]

ALICE WAINWRIGHT, CRUSADER FOR
ENVIRONMENT, DIES AT 83

(By Arnold Markowitz)

Alice Wainwright, devoted bodyguard and booster of Mother Nature, died Tuesday morning in Miami, her home for 57 years. She was 83, an active and influential environmental crusader to the end.

Mrs. Wainwright, who served a term on the City Commission from 1961-65, was a longtime leader of the Tropical Audubon Society and Fairchild Tropical Garden. She led and supported many crusades, including prevention of a jetport in Big Cypress Swamp and a resort city on the islands of what is now Biscayne National Park.

She was admitted to Mercy Hospital following a heart attack Sunday, a spokeswoman reported, and died at 7:43 a.m. Tuesday.

"Yesterday she felt like her old self and wanted to go home," said her son John T. Wainwright, a lawyer who lives in Washington. "She did not have a long, disabling ill-

ness. She was very active, talking to people, appearing before regulatory boards.

"She loved this community of South Florida, and she loved this state—from Key West to the Alabama line. She always used to say that."

A service is scheduled for 1 p.m. Friday in Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, on Bayshore Drive at the corner of Northeast 16th Street. Besides her son, Mrs. Wainwright is survived by two grandsons and a sister-in-law.

Wainwright said his mother wanted no flowers sent, but would appreciate donations to the Tropical Audubon Society, the University of Miami's Chapel of the Venerable Bede, or an Alice Wainwright Memorial Fund being established for the city of Miami.

"It's for anything the city wants," the son said. "Cleaning windows, fixing the sewers if necessary. She always said she didn't want to be remembered for parks, but for sewers."

In her one City Commission term, Mrs. Wainwright led the movement to raise funds for construction of the sewage treatment plant on Virginia Key.

Parks were important to her, too. She got the commission to buy land for a park named after Everett Sewell, an old-days mayor. Another park, between Brickell Avenue and Biscayne Bay, is named after Mrs. Wainwright.

CIVIC BEAUTIFICATION

In the 1960s she worked ardently for civic beautification, a campaign led nationally by the president's wife, Lady Bird Johnson. They were awarded medals together by the Garden Clubs of America in 1968.

As a city commissioner, Mrs. Wainwright also wrote and shoved into law a comprehensive sign control ordinance forbidding billboards beside expressways inside the city limits. They uglified up the view; Mrs. Wainwright could not stand ugliness.

One sign rising above Biscayne Boulevard was her candidate for worst of all, though other forces for good in the community thought it cute. That was Coopertone's suntan lotion sign, the mechanical one with a playful dog pulling a little girl's swimsuit down from behind.

"Blatantly distasteful," Alice Wainwright sniffed.

NO SNOB, BUT A BLUE-BLOOD

Although no snob, she was blue-blooded, inimitably polite, cultured, diplomatic and refined. She would never do anything she considered inappropriate.

Neither would she set aside her principles. She persisted through four years of hearings to enact her billboard ordinance.

"I'm like a dog with a bone," she said. "If I set my mind to something, I keep on and on and on and on."

She was the first woman elected to the City Commission, though not the first female member. That was Anna M. Perry, appointed in 1938 to finish the term of a commissioner who retired.

STILL INFLUENTIAL

Long after quitting elective politics because of her heart condition, Mrs. Wainwright exerted surprising influence.

"Alice's strength was knowing everybody in town," said Joe Podgor, a Friends of the Everglades activist.

Robert Kelley, past president of the Tropical Audubon Society, said Mrs. Wainwright leaves a broad legacy:

"She was instrumental for historic preservation here and in Maine. She will be remembered for her work on the Everglades and other conservation issues. She was the National Audubon Society's South Florida representative for almost 20 years, coordinating all six chapters here, and on the board of directors at Fairchild Tropical Garden for many years."

Alice Cutts Wainwright was born into a family of military officers and lawyers.

An uncle, Marine Gen. John Wriggs Myers, was senior U.S. officer in China. His father, a Confederate general, established and named the Florida Gulf coast city of Fort Myers. Col. Richard M. Cutts of the Marines was Alice's father. She was born at the Bear Island Navy Yard in California.

WIDOWED EARLY

She attended Briarcliffe College in New York. In 1926, at a dinner in Washington, she met her future husband, John T. Wainwright, who was studying for a Foreign Service career.

In 1930, when he was a consular officer in Cuba, John Wainwright drowned trying to save a couple swept off a pier by waves. Alice Wainwright, pregnant and a widow after five months of marriage, never remarried.

With her small son and her mother, she came to Miami in 1934 on vacation, fell in love with the place and stayed.

During World War II, she drove dignitaries around for the Red Cross. For about eight months, she helped assemble airplane propellers in the old Pan Am hangar at Dinner Key.

OPENED LAW OFFICE

At age 40, Mrs. Wainwright started law school at the University of Miami. She opened a one-woman office in 1950.

Mrs. Wainwright wrote the charter for Friends of the Everglades, founded in 1969 by Majority Stoneman Douglas. It was a natural association of leaders in the Florida environmental movement.

They were good friends and occasionally shared vacations at the Wainwright family summer home in Maine.

"We were both from New England," Douglas said Tuesday. "We were very much interested in the work we were doing. We were both independent women."

Douglas, who celebrated her 101st birthday April 7, was sad to hear of her friend's death at 83, but said:

"That's not such a bad age to die. She was a very able woman. It's a great loss to the community."

[From the Miami Herald, Apr. 26, 1991]
FRIEND OF NATURE, AND OF ALL—ALICE
WAINWRIGHT, 83

To appreciate noblesse oblige, don't turn to the lexicography of Noah Webster; turn to the life of Alice Wainwright. The 57-year resident of Miami, who died on Tuesday at age 83, personified "the obligation of honor-

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

able, generous, and responsible behavior that is a concomitant of high rank or birth."

Mrs. Wainwright came by her sense of duty naturally. Her family had deep roots in New England, in the military, and in the law. She married a diplomat, but he drowned when she was 22 and pregnant with their only child.

As a widow of means raising a son, Mrs. Wainwright easily could have confined herself to family duties and the social whirl. To her credit and Miami's benefit, Mrs. Wainwright instead embarked upon a remarkable career of civic duty and public service. She earned a law degree and practiced law. She later served on the Miami City Commission (1961-65), where she championed the environment long before it became fashionable.

Indeed, preserving Florida's environment became her life's passion. She served as president (and later as president emeritus) of Miami's Tropical Audubon Society (1969-72). More important, she accepted the National Audubon Society's assignment to coordinate its six Southeast Florida chapters, from the Palm Beaches to the Keys. At Audubon, she also trained and inspired a new generation of environmentalists.

No cause was more dear to Alice Wainwright than the Fairchild Tropical Garden. She served on its board of directors for nearly 30 years and chaired its medal-awards committee for a decade.

Alice Wainwright will be remembered at services this afternoon at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral. Yet no memorial could be more appropriate than for South Floridians to embrace the causes that she personified: Nature and beauty, honor and duty.

THE WOMEN AND MINORITIES IN SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS ACT OF 1991

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Women and Minorities in Science and Mathematics Act of 1991, important legislation designed to enhance postsecondary educational opportunities for women and underrepresented minorities in science and mathematics.

America is facing a severe and worsening shortage of scientists—one that threatens our ability to compete in the world marketplace. Insufficient numbers of students are currently pursuing education and training in science and mathematics. As a result, critical scientific and technical jobs will remain unfilled. In fact, if present patterns continue, the United States will experience a net shortfall of approximately 750,000 scientists and engineers by the year 2000.

At the same time, the performance of American students in science and mathematics is extremely weak in comparison to the performance of students in other industrial nations. Moreover, our teachers are often inadequately prepared in these subject areas. In general, the scientific literacy of the American public is extremely low.

If we are to remain competitive in the 21st century, we must act now to improve science and mathematics education, and to increase

the number of qualified scientists and engineers we are training. One of the most important strategies for doing so is to increase the number of women and minorities who are trained in science and mathematics.

There is a major underrepresentation of women and minorities in science courses and careers. Although women constitute approximately 50 percent of the total professional workforce, they represent under 13 percent of our scientists and engineers. Moreover, although African-Americans constitute over 10 percent of total United States employment, they represent only 2.6 percent of our scientists and engineers.

A major cause of this underrepresentation is a differential treatment of women and minorities at all levels of our educational system. Not only are women and minorities discouraged in many different ways from pursuing these fields, but there is a significant difference in the extent of formal support and opportunities available to women and minorities.

The entire educational pipeline is flawed in this regard. From elementary school to high school and college, girls and minorities are discouraged from taking science and mathematics courses and from entering special programs in these fields. Moreover, teachers are often inadequately prepared for teaching science and mathematics. Over 50 percent of the elementary school teachers in this Nation have never taken a science or mathematics course past high school. And high school guidance counselors tend not to encourage women and minorities to prepare in the sciences.

The result is a significant performance gap between boys and girls, and blacks and whites, in science and mathematics. For example, boys take, on the average, one more math class than girls do. They score an average of 45 points higher on the math portion of the SAT test, and they score an average of 40 to 90 points higher than blacks and Hispanics on that test.

This performance gap has been steadily increasing. In fact, the performance gap between 13-year-old boys and girls has more than doubled in the last 16 years, and the gap at age 9 has also increased.

The problem is compounded in later years. Women graduate students in the sciences are less likely than men to have either institutional or Federal support during their graduate studies. Teaching and research assistantships are not afforded equally to women as to men. And women are more likely than men to be self-supporting or to have to borrow money to complete their education.

Moreover, women and minorities are underrepresented in higher levels of the educational system and in the private sector, resulting in fewer role models for women and minorities who are currently in the educational pipeline.

It is clear that our Nation must act now to train more women and underrepresented minorities to become scientists and engineers. This is not only a matter of ensuring equal opportunity for all of our citizens, it is a matter of economic survival for our Nation. Faced with a severe threat to our ability to compete, we must act to ensure that we have an adequate pool of scientists and engineers. Women and

underrepresented minorities are a vast untapped resource on which our future competitiveness will depend.

The need for legislation to aid women and underrepresented minorities in entering the fields of science and mathematics was recognized in congressional hearings as long ago as the 96th Congress. However, little progress has been made to date in improving the many flaws that currently exist in the education pipeline.

The women and minorities in science and mathematics act of 1991 is an attempt to ensure that we maximize our ability to train highly skilled scientists and engineers. It recognizes that we face several imperatives as a Nation in this regard. In order to spur more women and underrepresented minorities to enter the fields of science and mathematics and succeed in these fields, they must receive appropriate support in secondary, postsecondary and graduate educational institutions, including counseling and student aid. In addition, we must provide proper training for existing mathematics and science teachers and recruit women and underrepresented minorities as teachers in these fields.

The bill accomplishes these tasks through a series of amendments to existing programs under the Higher Education Act. These amendments address almost every level of education, from the high school to the graduate level. More specifically, these amendments will accomplish the following important goals, among others:

Provide for increased counseling at the high school level to encourage women and underrepresented minorities to prepare for entrance into the fields of science and technology;

Fund grants to school, college, and university partnerships designed to encourage women and minorities to enter the fields of science and mathematics;

Authorize resource centers designed to encourage model and cooperative education in the fields of science and mathematics for women and underrepresented minorities;

Fund grants to institutions of higher education for graduate programs designed to encourage a larger number of women and underrepresented minorities to enter the fields of science and mathematics;

Provide for training of faculty and staff to develop educational programs specific to the encouragement of women and underrepresented minorities in science and mathematics; and

Provide for teacher recruitment and retention of women and underrepresented minorities in the fields of science and mathematics through scholarship assistance and midcareer teacher training.

Because these amendments are all to existing programs of the Higher Education Act, they do not require any additional funding and are likely to have a strong and immediate impact.

As a result of underrepresentation of women and minorities in the sciences, our Nation's brainpower is being underutilized and is not contributing sufficiently to economic growth and international competitiveness. The Women and Minorities in Science and Mathematics Act is designed to correct this impor-

tant flaw in our educational system. It will significantly expand career opportunities for women and underrepresented minorities, while at the same time bringing increased excellence and achievement to American industry. This legislation should be a top priority for all Americans who believe that continued economic growth is essential to our Nation's security.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring the Women and Minorities in Science and Mathematics Act of 1991.

OLYMPIC PRIDE DAY

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, on April 22, I had the privilege of joining several employees of the Providence Division of the U.S. Postal Service in celebrating Olympic Pride Day. I was honored to be joined by Michael Arden, Rhode Island State president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, Art Salzillo, president of NALC Branch 15 and Wallace Kido, general manager of the Providence division. This occasion marked the issuing of the new "Flag with Olympic Rings" postage stamp.

This stamp, of course, is a symbol of our Nation's recognition of the proud Olympic tradition. The first modern Olympics in 1896 were held in Athens, Greece, and the first winter games just 28 years later in Chamonix, France. In both the summer and winter games, the "USA" has competed against nations around the world and always strived to be the best. The Nation has also had many opportunities to play host to the games, including 1980's "miracle on ice" win over the Soviets in Lake Placid and the four gold medal performance of Carl Lewis in Los Angeles in 1984.

I look forward to the winter games in 1992 in Albertville, France, as well as the summer games in Barcelona, Spain. I am certain these games will once again demonstrate in athletic competition the pride and spirit of all Americans—much the same spirit shown by the Providence postal employees in celebrating the Olympic tradition.

IN MEMORY OF CHARLIE SANTANA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Supervisor Charles Santana who died Monday, April 15, after a massive heart attack. Supervisor Santana represented Alameda County, in California's Ninth Congressional District, for 17 years. With Charlie's sudden death, Alameda County residents have lost both a friend and a tireless champion.

Charlie Santana was a role model for the community. He was born December 25, 1925

in San Francisco's North Beach and graduated from McClymond's High School in Oakland, CA. He was proud of his Mexican-American heritage and proud of the fact that he had worked his way from truck driver, to fireman, to rug cleaning and sales entrepreneur, to a bail bonds partnership, to Hayward City Councilman before becoming elected to the Alameda County Board of Supervisors in 1974. He also served in the Marine Corps in World War II.

Charlie was a man who never lost the common touch in over 21 years of service—he was always Charlie, never Charles. He was widely known for his aggressive representation of individuals. Among his proudest achievements following his election to the board were the adoption of mobile home rent stabilization, establishment of the county's Paramedic Program with continued funding for three county-wide trauma centers, adoption of a neighborhood preservation ordinance, and expanded services for senior citizens and the homeless. As chairman of the Alameda Housing Council, he worked aggressively to promote and provide affordable housing.

Charlie was a great fan of all sports and a fixture at the Oakland Coliseum. Earlier this month he attended the unveiling of a mural that he had commissioned to honor the memory of Abe Souza, a long-time peanut vendor who had died earlier in the year. He also initiated the east bay's attempts last year to lure the Oakland Raiders back. Al Davis and members of the former Oakland Raiders sent flowers to his funeral.

Charlie also served as a member of the Alameda County Transportation Authority, the Hispanic Community Affairs Council, the ALS Research Foundation, the California Hispanic Supervisors Caucus, the Hayward Boys and Girls Club, the Hundred Club Of Alameda County, the VFW Post 1882, the South Hayward Democratic Club, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Hayward Elks Lodge, and served as the Executive Secretary for the Bay Area Sports Organizing Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Charlie Santana. He will be missed. Not only was he a role model for the Hispanic community, he was a role model for us all.

DEMOCRACY IN IRAQ

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, the President's sudden aversion to all matters Iraqi is some turn-about. He does not want to get involved in a Vietnam-style quagmire. Well, neither do I. For that matter, I would prefer not to get involved in another Gallipoli, War of 1812, Battle of Bull Run, or Custer's Last Stand—at least not on the losing side.

As for Iraq, I would have preferred had we maintained the United Nations sanctions for a longer period of time. If Saddam Hussein had withdrawn in response to the sanctions, maybe we would not today be at the edge of a "Vietnam style quagmire"—President Bush's

words, not mine. But we will never know. We marched off to slay the "Vietnam-syndrome," President Bush's words, not mine, and landed in a Vietnam-style quagmire.

I know what President Bush is attempting to articulate. The President would prefer that our wars be Grenadas—tiny islands where an overwhelming military force can swoop in and out, without detonating a civil war and setting loose 1 million refugees with nowhere to go. Would not we all? Even better would be a war where no one got killed and when the firing stopped, the combatants all went out for pizza. Where is the Duchy of Grand Fenwick now that we need it?

Aside from slaying syndromes and avoiding quagmires, what other goals might we have had? How about democracy? Democracy in Kuwait? Democracy in Iraq? Why not? We defeated Iraq and saved Kuwait. Why not take advantage of the opportunity to promote democracy in the Middle East. One way to avoid quagmires is to drain the swamp.

I would like to share with my colleagues an insightful essay on this topic by Hoover Institute fellow Gregory Fossedal that appeared in the San Diego Union:

SHOULD DEMOCRACY IN IRAQ BE A GOAL FOR POSTWAR UNITED STATES POLICY?

(By Gregory Fossedal)

American diplomacy in the Persian Gulf should have as a central and animating goal the promotion of U.N.-supervised, multi-party elections in Iraq.

Yet even as discussion turns toward postwar settlement, many Western leaders and commentators seem obsessed with the fundamentally negative question of how to get rid of dictator Saddam Hussein. There is growing support among members of the allied coalition for such a solution. Still, many respected Western observers and commentators dismiss the proposal, some with wistful ambivalence, others with contempt. And the United States remains on the rhetorical sidelines. Why?

Few would argue that establishing a solid democratic regime in Baghdad, if it were possible, would be a bad thing. Critics are moved, rather, by doubts that such an outcome is plausible enough to merit discussion, and by prudent fears that making the effort—even stating the goal—would be dangerous. Yet a U.S. effort to promote a test for democracy in Iraq emerges as the most practical and, ultimately, the most moral, of course. It would in fact offer vital encouragement to the democratic forces in Iraq to step up their efforts to oust the present dictatorship.

Democratic forces in a Muslim country? To many, the phrase is a self-contradiction. Yet as many experts in the region have observed, the portrait of Islam historically, and the region today, as monolithically antidemocratic, may be oversimplified. Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, and Egypt all have elected legislatures and at least nominal opposition parties. While none of these countries rank as a paradigm of stable democracy and civil liberties, each illustrates that democracy for Iraq is far from unthinkable. (Each ranks as democratic or partly democratic in the annual Freedom House survey.)

The presence already of Radio Free Iraq, of substantial and oppressed minority populations and political factions, and of opposition by large elements of the Iraqi elite to Saddam's war on Kuwait, testify there are some democratic elements in Baghdad today.

The very willingness of such countries as Saudi Arabia to join a Western coalition, and of the leaders of Kuwait to discuss democracy as a possibility for their own future, testifies to the universality of its appeal.

Naturally, individuals and institutions who may favor democracy, living in a dictatorship, tend to keep their voices muted. That is why observers from across the spectrum have chronically underestimated the prospects for democracy just as it was rising. Experts proclaimed it could never take root in Spain, Portugal, Poland, South Korea, the Philippines, or Latin America.

Perhaps, for almost the first time in this century, Western elites are now right—and the Middle East is the one region of the world that can never become democratic. But Western publics are entitled to regard such assessments skeptically.

America's promotion of a democratic Iraq by contrast, while no cure-all, would help ease many of the practical post-war problems that now vex the anti-Saddam coalition. A democratic Iraq would at once be a diminished threat to its neighbors, and yet, a stable economic and political bulwark against fears that a too-weak Iraq would tempt other potential aggressors. Nothing is certain in the Middle East, but historically, democracies are at once less likely to launch wars yet more able to resist aggression. It would certainly ease the possible burden of a long occupation or peace-keeping effort.

Israel could be a major beneficiary. Jerusalem needs responsible partners for negotiation on the Palestinian issue, and a model for selecting them. Israel's critics in the United States and the Arab world would have a difficult time complaining if she preferred to deal with the more democratic governments and institutions in the region. American support for such a policy would be a further inducement to Arab moderates to promote reforms in their own countries.

Interestingly, some of these benefits would accrue even if the first serious U.S. effort to promote democracy in the region failed. Merely by speaking and acting on behalf of the long-run goal of a democratic Middle East—with Iraq being a reasonable first test case because it has forced a unique degree of American sacrifice—the United States would provide hope to the region, and vital moral support to the forces of freedom throughout the world.

Conversely, is it possible to envision any region of the world achieving prosperity and peace without democracy? Does history offer any example of an area dominated by factions and dictators that achieved stability?

On a moral level, the question is not whether America has a right to impose democracy on Iraq. (Democracy, of course, by definition, cannot be "imposed.") Rather, President Bush and the Congress must ask themselves about the morality of sending American forces to wage war without making every effort to ensure that their sacrifices will not prove to have been in vain.

Many Americans rightly fear we might win the war yet lose the peace, should Saddam remain in power. But it is possible for the United States to achieve even his overthrow—yet lose just as surely, if he is not succeeded by a regime that respects its people's rights and opinions: in a word, democracy. Never before, interestingly—even in Vietnam—has America waged war without at least proclaiming as a goal the extension of democracy and human rights.

Never before, moreover, has so much of the world been balanced on the margin between democracy and despotism. Eastern Europe,

China, South Africa, Latin America—a majority of the world's people now live in countries in the midst of fragile experimentation with freedom. At such a turning point, is it moral or practical for the United States to shrink from promoting and assisting democracy—even when it has been forced to send its own sons and daughters to fight?

CH2M HILL WINS TOP ENGINEERING AWARD

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I recently attended the 24th annual Engineering Excellence Award reception sponsored by the American Consulting Engineers Council. I am pleased to report that a project located within my district in Horry County, SC, won the Nation's most prestigious engineering award: the Grand Conceptor.

The recipients of this honor were the Grand Strand Water & Sewer Authority and the engineering firm CH2M HILL. As many of my colleagues know, CH2M HILL is one of the Nation's largest engineering firms, with more than 50 offices located around the country and overseas. The firm is totally employee-owned and provides services in engineering, planning, economics, and the environmental sciences. CH2M HILL's South Carolina office is located in Charleston.

CH2M HILL won the award for an innovative wastewater treatment design that will serve my constituents and visitors to our popular beaches for many years. The problem was complex: additional wastewater treatment capacity was desperately needed but effluent disposal locations were limited due to sensitive water quality, tourism, and recreational concerns.

CH2M HILL developed a plan using the Carolina Bays themselves in a hybrid application of natural systems treatment techniques. This cutting-edge engineering design, the George R. Vereen Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Carolina Bay Natural Land Treatment System, will likely be replicated in other areas that need both wetlands/uplands conservation and advanced wastewater treatment. The system itself includes more than 30,000 feet of wooden boardwalks that not only support effluent distribution piping but also provide public access and encourage continuing scientific research in the formerly inaccessible bays. I commend Grand Strand Water & Sewer Authority for designating this naturally maintained area as the Peter Horry Wildlife Preserve.

The Carolina Bay Natural Effluent Disposal System is a prime example of American creativity and ingenuity. CH2M HILL succeeded in addressing a complex environmental problem by blending engineering technology with the natural sciences. Their solution will help serve the wastewater management needs of my district while protecting a unique and threatened environment. My sincere congratulations to Richard Hirsekorn, CH2M HILL project manager, Greg Tate, CH2M HILL Charleston area office manager, and the

Grand Strand Water & Sewer Authority for this well-deserved award.

REPUBLICAN TASK FORCE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS ORGANIZED FOR THE 102D CONGRESS

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that the Republican Task Force on Indian Affairs of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has been organized for the 102d Congress. It is with great pleasure that I accept the appointment as chairman of the task force in the 102d Congress.

The Republican Task Force on Indian Affairs was first organized in 1979 when the Interior Committee began considering Indian issues at full committee rather than in a subcommittee. The purpose of the task force is to coordinate Indian policy and legislative issues for the Republican members of the committee, and its chairman acts as floor manager of Indian bills under consideration by the House.

Serving with me as members of the task force for the 102d Congress are the Honorable DON YOUNG of Alaska, the Honorable ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO of California, the Honorable RON MARLENEE of Montana, the Honorable BARBARA VUCANOVICH of Nevada, the Honorable BEN BLAZ of Guam, the Honorable BOB SMITH of Oregon, the Honorable CRAIG THOMAS of Wyoming, and the Honorable CHARLES TAYLOR of North Carolina.

The committee expects to have a wide range of Indian issues before it during this Congress. Through the forum provided by the task force, we will be better able to reach consensus on key issues relating to Indian affairs legislation and engage in meaningful communication with the administration on such legislation. In this way, we can enact laws that have a sound legal and policy basis, and that better serve the needs of Indian and non-Indian people alike.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INDIAN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSOLIDATED GRANT ACT OF 1991

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Indian Environmental Consolidated Grant Act of 1991. This is a companion to S. 668 which was introduced by Senator MCCAIN on March 14.

This bill would assure that funds available to tribes for environmental regulatory purposes are effectively utilized. It allows the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to consolidate any grants made to an Indian tribe under any law administered by the Environmental Protection Agency. Hence, a tribe would only need to submit a single grant application. Accounting for grant awards would be

similarly consolidated. This would ease the administrative burden on tribes as they exercise their right to regulate environmental matters within their jurisdiction.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE POLISH CONSTITUTION

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the ratification of the Polish Constitution.

The Polish Constitution was approved on May 3, 1791, and, coming just 4 years after the United States Constitution was the second written document of its kind in the history of the world. An amazingly progressive document for a European country at that time, the Polish Constitution brought basic reforms in national administration and progress in social welfare.

Many of the ideas and principles embodied in the Polish Constitution were similar to those expressed in our Constitution: Majority rule, freedom of religion, the division of power between three branches of government, and secret ballot elections. To have written and adopted this document at a time when the rest of Europe was living under autocratic rule was truly a remarkable achievement.

Unfortunately, these revolutionary ideas were not well received by Poland's neighbors. In 1795, Russia, Prussia, and Austria wiped out the Polish cancer of freedom and Poland ceased to exist as an independent state. Poland reemerged as an independent nation after World War I, but was swallowed up by the Soviet Empire shortly after World War II. Especially in light of the great changes and reforms presently underway in Poland, the 200th anniversary of the Polish Constitution is truly a meaningful occasion for celebration.

Polish immigrants to the United States brought with them strong convictions about the strength and value of democratic government. In my district of Hudson County, NJ, the Polish-American community has been very active in civic organizations, politics, and business. Their strong sense of public purpose has meant a great deal to the community and has helped to shape the strong democratic tradition and values in Hudson County.

In tribute to the 200th anniversary of the Polish Constitution, I ask my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognition of the great contributions of the Polish people to the United States and of the strong intellectual ties between our two countries.

The United States was strongly influenced by political ideas that were developed in Poland prior to the years of foreign domination. Poland was supportive of the American Revolution and our Founding Fathers learned much from the political philosophy of this progressive nation.

In particular, the writings of Laurentius Goslicki greatly influenced the development of a political ideology in the United States. In lan-

guage that is remarkably similar to that in our Declaration of Independence, Goslicki's Treatise "De Optimo Senatore"—the Most Excellent Senator—written in the 1500's, espoused principles of democracy and the idea that all citizens are created equal and should enjoy equal rights.

Just as the United States greeted the Polish Constitution with sincere joy and support nearly 200 years ago, we greet the dramatic changes and reforms that are presently underway in Poland. It is my sincere hope that at long last, Polish people will be able to live under the principles of freedom and independence first expressed so eloquently in their constitution nearly 200 years ago.

RABBI ROBERT A. ROTHMAN: AN EXTRAORDINARY LEADER FOR RYE'S COMMUNITY SYNAGOGUE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding religious leader on the occasion of his 25th anniversary of his service in Rye, NY. Since 1966, Rabbi Robert A. Rothman has served the Community Synagogue with vigor and distinction.

Rabbi Rothman has been an exemplary leader and teacher throughout his career. He has extended his synagogue's activities to include the blessings of homes of new members and the naming of new born children—occasions which add to the meaning of these important life-cycle events. He has been a first-rate teacher of both adults and children, brought noted scholars to address his congregants, and built bridges to other religious institutions, both Jewish and non-Jewish, in New Rochelle. Rabbi Rothman has also shared his wisdom with readers of both national and international periodicals, and his caring and expertise with the variety of community organizations on whose boards he serves.

Twenty-five years—a quarter of a century—brings dramatic changes in the life of a community. But Community Synagogue of Rye has been fortunate to have the services of this extraordinary rabbi and the stability and direction that he has provided for that period of time. His energetic work has contributed positively to the development of the congregation, of Rye and all of Westchester. His service has touched countless lives, helping to give them purpose and to reinvigorate them for the challenges of life.

I would like to congratulate Rabbi Rothman on his remarkable career of service, and express my hope that it will continue for many years to come. The celebration of these 25 years is the start of a whole new chapter in the life of this fortunate synagogue and their extraordinary rabbi.

PROLIFERATION PROFITEERS:

PART 11

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I am placing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the 11th in a series of case studies on foreign companies which have reportedly sold nuclear weapons technology to Iraq.

India, Pakistan, Israel, and South Africa have all joined the nuclear weapons club in the last two decades. North Korea, Brazil, Argentina, Iraq, Iran, and Algeria all have made progress toward building the bomb and could join the club in coming years.

To help address this threat, I have introduced the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Enforcement Act (H.R. 830). This legislation targets foreign companies which sell nuclear equipment, materials, or technology without the proper safeguards. These proliferation profiteers would have their goods barred from entering the United States.

This bill is modeled on the Toshiba sanctions passed several years ago after Toshiba sold sensitive military technology to the Soviet Union. It also closely parallels the legislation passed last fall putting sanctions on foreign companies selling missile technology to developing countries. We must address the issue of missile proliferation but we must address the threat of nuclear proliferation as well.

TWELVE FOREIGN FIRMS REPORTEDLY ENGAGED IN NUCLEAR WEAPONS-RELATED TRADE WITH IRAQ¹

FIRM 11: SCHAEUBLIN SA (SWITZERLAND)

Schaeublin SA is an engineering firm that manufactures machine tools. In September 1990, the company was being investigated by the Swiss government, in conjunction with Schmiedemecanica SA, for attempting to export to Iraq a machine tool that could be used for processing uranium enrichment machinery. Schaeublin representatives said that they did not produce the equipment that was seized by German Customs agents, although the company has admitted that it has previously supplied equipment to Iraq.

SALUTE TO WAYNE JOHNSON, JR.

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Wayne Johnson, Jr., of Troop 152 in North Kingstown, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

¹ Sources: Nucleonics Week, Aug. 23, 1990, p. 13 by Mark Hibbs; Nucleonics Week, Oct. 18, 1990, pp. 7-8; Wall Street Journal, Sept. 26, 1990, p. 16 by Kenneth R. Timmerman; Die Welt, Aug. 2, 1990, p. 8.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. Each of these four young men has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Wayne Johnson led a group of Scouts in raking and cleaning the North Kingstown Beach.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Wayne Johnson. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Wayne Johnson will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I am proud that Wayne Johnson undertook his Scout activity in my Representative district, and I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

HARRIET FLEISCHL PILPEL

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I note the death of Harriet Fleischl Pilpel. Mrs. Pilpel was a lawyer, civil libertarian, and an advocate of women's rights. The Woman's Forum, which she founded in 1974, brought together women of achievement and influence to share their experiences and ideas to enhance the effectiveness of women as a group. Throughout her career she inspired many women in the struggle to uphold their rights.

Whether the issue was abortion, birth control, freedom of speech or the status of women in literacy and entertainment law, her voice helped women gain the recognition needed to proceed successfully and effectively with these issues.

Mrs. Pilpel's list of achievements is impressive. At the time of her death she was the first vice chairwoman of the National Advisory Council of the American Civil Liberties Union. Her career in the 1960's included her membership on the Kennedy and Johnson Commissions on the Status of Women, where she served on the committee on political and civil

rights. Beginning in 1970, she served for 8 years as chairwoman of the Law Panel International of Planned Parenthood Federation. She also served as a consultant to the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor from 1965 to 1976. The American Civil Liberties Union and the Planned Parenthood Federation of America were both fortunate to have her legal expertise.

Harriet Fleischl Pilpel was a true champion in the fight for women's rights. Her pioneering efforts and graceful presence will be missed.

To the family and friends of Harriet Fleischl Pilpel, I extend my deepest sympathy.

TRIBUTE TO REV. CHARLES R. MULLER

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rev. Charles R. Muller. Reverend Muller is minister of music at the First Baptist Church of Florence, SC.

On May 12, 1991, the congregation of First Baptist Church will honor him for 10 years of outstanding and loyal service as their minister of music. I would like to join with the members of First Baptist Church, Florence, SC, and offer my congratulations to Reverend Muller.

Reverend Muller was born in Norphlet, AR, on June 30, 1933 and is a graduate of Louisiana College, Pineville, LA, where he received a bachelor of arts degree in 1955. In 1957, he received a masters of religious education from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Ft. Worth, TX, and in 1961, Reverend Muller received his master of church music there.

Reverend Muller has served at various churches during his ministerial career including minister of music at First Baptist Church of Columbia, SC, Second Baptist Church of Houston, TX, and has been in his present capacity as minister of music at First Baptist Church of Florence since May 1981. Reverend Muller is a charter member of the Centurymen of the Southern Baptist Convention and is listed in Who's Who in Colleges and Universities.

He is married to the former Evelyn Joyce Sewell of Meridian, MS, and they have two sons, Charles Mark and William David.

Mr. Speaker, again, it is my high honor to bring the achievements of such a distinguished Christian and American before the U.S. House of Representatives. I wish Reverend Muller all the best for continued success and a long stay in Florence.

A TRIBUTE TO THE STUDENTS AT RED MOUNTAIN HIGH

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding group of young people in my district. The students at Red Mountain High School's Club RIF [Reading Is

Fundamental] Program in Mesa, AZ, have just been named President Bush's 432d Point of Light. As you know, the President's Point of Light Program pays tribute to outstanding voluntary contributions that have been made by individuals throughout the Nation. In being named as a Point of Light, these students have brought important recognition to their school and the State of Arizona.

As we are all well aware, the Reading Is Fundamental Program has long been recognized as an exemplary example of a nationwide effort to encourage young people to read and help combat illiteracy throughout the United States. Red Mountain High School draws students from a wide range of backgrounds. Many of these students are native Americans and from homes where English is their second language. The 200 student members of Club RIF have united the community in an effort to demonstrate that reading can change your life.

Through their activities in Club RIF, the students read stories to elementary schoolchildren, tutor other high school students who are having trouble with their schoolwork, and conduct fundraising activities, using that money to purchase books for those who cannot afford them. Not only did these students work within their school community, they also donated money to establish a reading center on the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation.

Every day, the newspapers report horror stories about troubled young adults who run afoul of society. It gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to a group of young people who represent the best qualities that young Americans have to offer, and are lending a helping hand to their fellow man in an effort to improve their community and this country.

I also have to say what a pleasure it was for me to meet some of the members of Red Mountain High's Club RIF. The students that I met were all very articulate, engaging young adults, whom I know will ably lead this Nation in the years ahead.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIAN RESERVATION ROADS

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing with my colleagues, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, legislation that would increase the authorization of appropriations for Indian roads to \$227 million for fiscal years 1992 through 1996.

This money would be appropriated from the highway trust fund and go to the construction of roads that are located within or provide access to Indian reservations. For far too long the funding level for Indian roads has been inadequate to respond to the overwhelming need for upgrading existing roads and for construction of new ones.

Most of the more than 500 federally recognized native American tribes and Alaska villages are located in very isolated areas. This fact, combined with an insufficient road sys-

tem, makes economic opportunity very difficult. As is true with the rest of the Nation, a sound infrastructure is absolutely essential to the health and welfare of native American communities.

Currently the Department of Energy transports hazardous waste through several reservations by main roadways and railways which often run parallel to the only access road in or out of the reservation. If an accident were to occur, it could cause an immediate life-threatening situation due to the distinct possibility that tribal governments would be unable to evacuate their members.

Recently, the Bureau of Indian Affairs issued a needs survey which concluded that, \$227 million per year is needed to bring the BIA system to an acceptable level of completion in 25 years. The survey also found that—

Except for some reconstruction and improvement done in recent years, most Indian reservation roads provide poor service for health and economic needs, and are an obstacle to the economic development of the reservations. Many of them are so bad as to be considered a national disgrace, contributing to: (1) failure to provide education opportunities of Indian children because roads are impassable for school buses, and (2) requiring emergency feeding by helicopter of isolated and stranded livestock and people. Obviously, road improvement can improve the quality of life while saving money in emergency, health, and educational programs. Also, welfare costs can be reduced by providing adequate road access from reservation homes to job sites.

Many tribes have found that an inadequate transportation infrastructure has side-tracked tribal economic development plans. Economic development cannot occur when needed roads are not provided to carry the required people and goods efficiently and economically.

Mr. Speaker, I see the introduction of this bill as a beginning in our effort to address the transportation needs in Indian country. These issues are a high priority of mine and I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Public Works and Transportation Committee during the review of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act to consider all of the issues affecting native Americans.

CELEBRATION OF PACO'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I would like you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating Puertorriquenos Asociados for Community Organization [PACO] on its 20th anniversary.

This outstanding civic group has provided Jersey City and Hudson County, my congressional district in New Jersey, with a plethora of social services over the past two decades.

PACO has organized Jersey City's Hispanic community and strived to solve the social problems that confronted this ever-growing segment of my district's population.

Through tireless dedication, PACO's Executive Director Eliu Rivera, President Primitivo Valle, staff and board of directors have tackled issues such as the Hispanic community's lack of affordable housing, the need to create job opportunities and the problems facing the elderly.

While working within the community, PACO has realized that unity and cooperation are essential to any meaningful solution. To this end, PACO has established networks with other groups and has formed private and public partnerships.

This spirit of cooperation can be seen in one of PACO's current projects. Through a partnership with Hudson County Lutheran Parish, PACO will soon celebrate the ground breaking for 48 units of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families. Included in this project will be a day-care center that will serve about 75 children.

This project will add more apartments to the 500 units of affordable housing that PACO has already built.

It would have been hard to believe 20 years ago that PACO could have made such great progress in taking on the many pressing issues affecting the community.

When the organization was first started, PACO had only three employees, a cold water flat for an office, and little or no equipment or supplies. Even these meager resources were a gracious contribution from the late Rev. William Albert, then pastor of the Grace Van Vorst Episcopal Church.

While PACO was limited in material assets, the group had dedicated workers. And its founders had a dream and a commitment to the community. This enabled PACO to build, organize, and grow.

PACO will honor one of these founders, Perfecto Oyola, while celebrating its 20th anniversary.

The poor living conditions of Puerto Ricans in Jersey City during the 1950's and 1960's prompted Oyola to help found PACO. He believed that the Latino community needed an agency that could offer multiple social services.

Through his work with PACO, Oyola started many of the services that he found lacking in the community. He started cultural programs for the Hispanic youth of the city, a bilingual community center, programs for senior citizens and drives to keep students from dropping out of high school.

Oyola, PACO's other founders and the group's leaders today began such programs and continue them with the help of Federal, State, and local grants. PACO has become adept at winning the funding needed by the Hispanic community. In this PACO plays an essential role because its founders noted that the government often overlooked the community because of a lack of communication caused by a language gap.

Through the work of founders such as Oyola, PACO grew to become a vital resource for the Hispanic community. I know that it will continue to grow and prosper in the coming years.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you and my distinguished colleagues will join with me in saluting PACO and wishing it luck for another successful 20 years of service to the community.

DAVID FORD: A FIGHTER FOR PEOPLE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend a special greeting to a good friend who is also a friend to the entire community. David Ford has, in many capacities, served the residents of Mount Vernon, NY with distinction and vigor. Whenever there has been a need, David Ford has been there for his community.

At age 13, David Ford signed up to serve our country in the Armed Forces during World War II, and ever since he has been fighting for the people of this country. Today, his service is exemplified by his dedication to the Mount Vernon Neighborhood Health Center and his responsibilities as a water commissioner for the city of Mount Vernon. Those positions are a true reflection of David Ford's commitment to the most fundamental needs of the people of his community.

David has been chairman of the board of the Mount Vernon Neighborhood Health Center since 1981. During that time, he has been a driving force behind the center's growth and its unending work to expand the community which it serves. Literally thousands of Westchester residents have been able to secure health services which might not have been available without the forceful advocacy and forward looking vision of this dedicated man.

Any recognition of David Ford would be incomplete without mention of his family. Not only has he raised a fine family himself, but he has also given his love and help to the children of his brother. His dedication to those children and to his wife is without limit, just as his commitment has been to his community at large.

I am very fortunate to count David Ford among my friends. On this, his birthday, I want to extend not only my personal greetings, but my deep appreciation for all he means to those of us who know him well and to those whose lives he has touched in very important ways.

DAWN POWELL: SPEAK FOR YOURSELF ESSAY WINNER

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dawn Powell from Louisville, KY, who was in Washington, DC, last week as the Kentucky representative to the third annual RespecTeen National Youth Forum.

Dawn won the Kentucky competition in the RespecTeen "Speak for Yourself" Essay Contest in which students wrote to Members of Congress regarding important issues of the day.

Dawn's winning letter to me was a clarion call for increased Federal funding for drug rehabilitation centers and counseling for families of adolescent drug abusers.

I met with Dawn, and with her mother, Jacqueline, on April 23. I was impressed with her knowledge of the problems that the drug scourge poses to local communities and with her genuine concern that care and treatment be provided to our youths. I told Dawn that, as a member of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, I support increased Federal funding for the war on drugs.

Mr. Speaker, last year the southeast Regional Center for Drug Free Schools and Communities relocated to Louisville from Atlanta, GA. In addition to the other drug and alcohol treatment programs in the community presently, Louisville and Jefferson County are well poised to fight the war on drugs. But, as with all communities in the Nation—especially urban areas—many communities need more Federal financial assistance to get the job done.

Again, I salute and commend Dawn Powell for winning the Kentucky competition in the RespecTeen "Speak for Yourself" Essay Contest. I also want to congratulate her parents, Lynn and Jacqueline, and her school, Barret Traditional Middle School. I commend to the attention of our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, Dawn's winning essay:

6820 GREEN MEADOW CIRCLE,
Louisville, KY, January 29, 1991.

Representative ROMANO L. MAZZOLI,
Rayburn Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MAZZOLI: There are approximately 66,000 drug abusers on waiting lists to get into a rehabilitation center. Please consider increasing government funding for rehabilitation and counseling for the families of adolescent drug abusers.

About eight years ago my family was involved in family counseling with my brother. He was an alcoholic and a drug addict. Those times were rough; I am not sure if we would have made it through without counseling. My brother has now recovered with the help of family and professional counseling.

Many users must wait four to five months before entering a program because waiting lists are so long. There are an additional 600,000 young addicts who are not on waiting lists, but need to be!

Federal funding for treatment has increased substantially over the past several years, to \$1.3 billion in 1990. But the government still puts the bulk of its limited funds into a demand-side strategy with \$6.6 billion appropriated in 1990 for law enforcement, and aid to Latin America countries. Funding must be provided for new and innovative drug rehabilitation programs.

Louisville's new Regional Alcohol and other Drug Assessment Center for Children and Youth will assess drug problems of students from a ten-county area of Kentucky and Southern Indiana. Cyril Wantland, the administrator of the program, says that ninety percent of the youth in schools will use some illicit drugs before they graduate.

The government needs to implement additional funds to establish more centers similar to the Regional Alcohol and Drug Assessment Center in Louisville. We can make a difference!

Sincerely,

DAWN POWELL.

LET'S SAVE AMERICA'S KURDS

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Leslie Gelb wrote in Sunday's New York Times of the plight of millions of Americans who go uneducated, uneducated, unfed, and unnoticed. If the United States can protect the Kurds of Iraq, and we must; if we can make sure they are fed and housed, cannot we do the same for millions of our own countrymen, many of them children?

LOOK HOMEWARD

(By Leslie H. Gelb)

Our country's leaders are more willing to do whatever is necessary to democratize Iraq and help the Kurds than to fix up America and save the "Kurds of America." I wrote that recently, and if anything, did not carry the argument far enough.

Most of America's opinion-makers, in effect, have separated themselves from American society. They feel more at home with the world than with America. They use their political muscle on admirable foreign matters like the Kurds, but seldom on the "Kurds" and blight outside their offices.

Our movers and shakers—conservatives and liberals, in the Federal Government and the media—know and care more about foreign than domestic affairs. That's mainly why they devote their time and energy to solving world problems. That's mainly why they do not even bother to search for answers to emergencies at home. President Bush is a prime, self-acknowledged example.

America's elites can rattle off the names of the top three Kurdish leaders and skip into intricate arguments about what can be done to re-establish Iraq as the Garden of Eden. But ask them, as I have recently, about what's involved in Medicaid or Federal aid to education, and most will return a guilty smile—and guide the conversation back to Gorbachev or the Kurds.

I suggested to a big-city Congressman that he spend one-fifteenth of his time on one issue facing his city. He laughed. His bright and involved wife said: "That would be a waste of time. There's nothing that can be done." But they would move mountains for the Kurds.

I buttonholed a senior television executive and inquired why he did not give more air time to stories about the homeless. He said the viewers were not interested in seeing these film clips all the time. But his network, like all the others, has been showing essentially identical clips of starving and homeless Kurds every night for the last month.

Major U.S. newspapers put aside 5 to 10 pages every day for months to cover the revolutions in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and the Gulf War. It's hard to remember a leading newspaper offering such extensive coverage of a domestic policy issue for even one day, since the civil rights revolution in the early 1960's.

In almost every major news organization, the high-priced talent runs from local and national beats to foreign assignments. Promotions to top management positions often go to those with careers overseas.

News magazines pay more attention to Assistant Secretaries of State than to the Secretaries of Health and Human Services or

Labor. So does the Washington hostess with the mostest.

Ever since World War II, foreign affairs—war and peace—has been the glamour field. The world provided the best stage to display talent. Sitting down with unions, minorities and private-interest groups led only to the political graveyard.

To growing public problems, elites sought private answers. Bad public schools: send the kids to private schools. Traffic congestion: put a phone in the car. The city a hellhole: buy a home in the country.

Issues like health and education became "hopeless" and "wasteful" to them. They forgot that all government programs produce bureaucracy and waste.

Governments do not perform many tasks well. But they do more than a satisfactory job of building. They can build housing for the homeless, roads and airports to speed transportation and new schools to replace the dungeons of inner-city education. These are capital investments that create jobs and generate new tax revenues—pride and dignity.

Governments also know how to put more police on the streets and in the schools to deter violence, and how to attract better teachers with higher pay. Bureaucrats have carried out programs to help the preschool poor get a good and healthy start.

All of this requires money, the kind of money elites unflinchingly committed to the fight against Iraq. It demands leadership, the kind of skill and determination Mr. Bush brought to the war effort. And it cries out for the sustained interest and participation of America's movers and shakers, who can choose to merely live in their country or to make their country livable.

CANADIANS: GOVERNMENT BY HYPOCRISY

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, the Canadians are at it again. The same Government which drills for oil on its side of the border—but lobbies Congress against drilling in Alaska on our side of the border—is spewing tons of raw sewage into the Pacific. As the attached article from the Economist illustrates, the Canadians feign concern for the environment apparently only when it is cost effective, or in their competitive best interest. In this latest installment of Government by hypocrisy, it turns out that the sprawling metropolis of Victoria, British Columbia, simply dumps all of its raw sewage into the Pacific. On the other side of the border, the small town of Port Angeles is spending \$31.6 million on a sewage treatment plant for their waste.

I bring this to the attention of the Members because of a Canadian record of environmental degradation which is appalling, especially in light of their well-publicized positions regarding United States efforts to improve our environment. At the same time they officially oppose environmentally sound drilling in the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska, they are drilling on and offshore on their side of the border. They have even suggested traversing the Beaufort Sea with oil tankers from their numerous oil finds.

Their forestry practices harken back to the days of Paul Bunyan. Their constant whining about acid rain in the United States ignores their own sorry and feeble efforts to reduce smelter emissions in their own country.

The next time the Canadians complain about the United States environment, cover your wallets.

[From the Economist, Apr. 6, 1991]

THY NEIGHBOUR'S DRAINS

SEATTLE.—Victoria, in British Columbia, lures thousands of tourists over the Canadian border from Washington state every year. Most make the trip there by ferry, cruising across 20 miles of cerulean sea. But more than blue water passes beneath their keels; so does Victoria's sewage.

Washingtonians were disconcerted to learn that their Canadian cousins have for years been disposing of Victoria's sewage simply by shooting the stuff out of a pipe a mile offshore. The city's 230,000 residents churn out some 15m gallons a day. It is a noisome mix: human waste, toxic chemicals, heavy metals and more (local windsurfers refer to McNeil Bay as "condom bay"). What happens to it next is up to ocean currents and the peculiar appetites of the local marine life.

The residents of Washington state are crosser about all this since they themselves have been told to be cleaner. Port Angeles, a small town (18,000 people) just across the Strait of Juan de Fuca, is spending \$31.6m on a sewage-treatment plant that will kill sewage-borne bacteria and remove all nutrients and solids. Other Washington towns, chivvied by the Environmental Protection Agency, are forking out similar amounts.

Yet all that Victoria's sewage officials have come up with so far is a proposal for a longer pipe. British Columbia has long built its tourism industry around the slogan "SuperNatural". Perhaps too natural, say the neighbours.

In late March state senators asked the State Department to strong-arm the Canadians next door into subjecting their effluent to treatment more sophisticated than the current expedient of placing a screen over the pipe to trap the largest bits of debris. Frosty letters from Booth Gardner, the governor of Washington, and Norm Dicks, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives from the state, have also been dispatched north.

British Columbian officials, defending their sewage practices, are backed by experts who believe that the cold water and fast currents of the strait are sufficient to disperse and even cleanse Victoria's waste. A new study has been commissioned and its report is due on April 17th. Critics reply that Victoria has been studying its sewage since 1966 and should by now have a pretty clear picture. "A third-world approach", snorts one American now living in Victoria.

It is all very well for Washington state to assume moral superiority. There is a bit of pot-and-kettle about its outrage. Growth around Puget Sound over the past ten years has resulted in polluted water trickling into the sea from car parks, storm sewers and over-fertilised lawns. Puget Sound is relatively land-locked and quiescent compared with the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Liver tumours, perhaps caused by pollution, are common in fish caught near Seattle.

SUBSIDIZING OIL SPILLS

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, as this body knows, oil spills, fuel leaks, and other forms of pollution are currently devastating the world's environment at an alarming rate. Most people would be surprised to find that offending companies are receiving tax credits for their abuses.

Today, I would like to share with Congress an editorial from the Bergen Record, written by our colleague Representative FRANK J. GUARINI, that addresses a major loophole in today's Tax Code regarding environmental abuses by major companies:

SUBSIDIZING OIL SPILLS

(By Frank J. Guarini)

A recent article in The Record quite correctly asked whether the \$15 million settlement for the Arthur Kill oil spill is enough. It is not and, unfortunately, the settlement is not even what it appears.

Contrary to what some may think, a \$15 million settlement against Exxon for the Jan. 1, 1990, fuel oil leak in the Arthur Kill does not mean that Exxon will pay \$15 million. Their actual out-of-pocket costs will be much less, perhaps only half that amount. Taxpayers and federal and state governments will be paying for part of the difference.

The reason that taxpayers are subsidizing oil spills and their subsequent settlements is that the tax code presently allows oil companies to deduct pollution costs as "losses." Oil companies are permitted to deduct the cost of oil removal, damages, payments, legal fees, and even the money that is lost from having spilled or leaked however many gallons of oil into our rivers and oceans.

This means that when an oil company that has had a spill computes its tax liability, it subtracts these costs from its income, reducing the amount of taxes it has to pay. This has two negative effects. It provides the wrong incentive by taking the sting out of the penalties meant to deter polluters. And because the company pays less taxes, taxpayers eventually have to make up the difference.

A monetary incentive is the most effective catalyst to spur businesses to action. We need to strengthen the incentives that will prompt oil companies to behave in a responsible and safe manner in the transport of oil.

The present tax code provides tax relief when companies pollute. The laws that permit this egregious behavior must be changed. I have introduced legislation to provide incentives for responsible behavior and to end the taxpayer subsidy for polluters. The bill will deny deductions to oil companies which are found to have been negligent. It will also deny an automatic business deduction for the costs and damages associated with cleaning up a hazardous waste site. Denying tax deductions to those who pollute out of negligence will reinforce our efforts to promote careful behavior and prevent oil spills or accidents involving hazardous substances. It will also encourage the settlement of litigation designed to make responsible parties pay for the cleanup of our environment.

Congressional Research Service and House Budget Committee staff analyses of the re-

cently announced \$1.1 billion settlement for the Exxon Valdez spill determined that Exxon's out-of-pocket costs will amount to approximately \$440 million. That means that Exxon will actually pay less than half of the much touted \$1.1 billion settlement. When you consider that confidential economic studies done for the state of Alaska and the federal government valued the true economic cost of the spill at \$3 billion, this \$440 million figure is obscenely low.

In the past year alone, over 1 million gallons of oil have been spilled in New Jersey waterways. There is no way of computing monetary damages that will fully compensate for the destruction of sensitive wetlands and the killing of wildlife. While it is difficult to arrive at an objective criteria for calculating the damage that has been done, I want to ensure that the little that these companies do pay in compensation and cleanup costs is not neutralized through tax benefits. The present tax system is guilty of encouraging irresponsible behavior. This must be changed.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. WILLIAM REED

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of the 1991 academic year Mr. William Reed, the oldest principal of the California State Public School System, will retire from a 43-year career in education. I would like to take this time to share with you the remarkable accomplishments of Mr. Reed during his 37-year principalship at Marsh Elementary School in Antioch, CA.

William Reed's interest in public education has been traced back to World War II where he served as a drill instructor, platoon leader, and an Army captain at the Pentagon and in Okinawa. Recognizing his calling to teach, Mr. Reed received a masters in education from Stanford University, and in 1948 undertook his first teaching job in Menlo Park, CA. From there he became a principal for the Monterey City Schools, served as chairman of the first State salary committee for school administrators, a lobbyist for teacher's rights, and taught at California State University in San Jose. In 1954, Mr. Reed settled into his current position as principal of Marsh Elementary in Antioch.

William Reed has always strived for a happy and healthy environment conducive to excellence in teaching and learning. For the teachers of Marsh Elementary, Mr. Reed created a unique faculty club allowing his teaching staff to express their concerns in an open forum, free of administrative influence. In this way his teachers were able to have some input in school policy and curriculum implementation.

Mr. Reed has always believed in the importance and necessity of strong reading and spelling skills for his students. He established a phonics program to address these needs. The program has evolved into a pilot typing program appropriately named Project T.Y.P.E. [Teaching Youngsters Precise English] title IV-C, and is now a possible model for similar programs within the school district.

William Reed has been recognized many times for his outstanding leadership and integrity, his support of teachers, and his innovative ideas for students. In 1980, Phi Beta Kappa named him the Outstanding Administrator in Contra Costa County. Additionally, Mr. Reed has been awarded the PTA Honorary Service Award, two PTA scholarships in his name to Marsh graduates, and a play area bearing his name as well.

Mr. Speaker, on May 18, 1991, the faculty and students of Marsh Elementary will join with Mr. Reed's family and friends to pay tribute to the many achievements that dominate his career. Mr. Reed will be sorely missed by his staff and students as he is so much a part of their school. I know they join me and my colleagues in the House of Representatives in wishing him well in his retirement.

BILL TEAGUE: GIVING TO OTHERS

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, my friend Bill Teague of Trumann, AR believes that giving of yourself on behalf of others is its own reward.

Bill Teague has spent countless hours on behalf of the blind and visually impaired through the Trumann Lions Club.

He originated the club's annual fund raising barbecue—an event which has enabled the club to raise more than \$45,000 to help preserve sight for some and to assist others who have lost it.

Recently, Bill Teague received the "Melvin Jones Fellowship," the highest honor that the Lions Club can bestow.

In accepting the fellowship, Bill Teague said that no one person has ever deserved the honor. Even in this, he was thinking of others—including those who have worked with him to make the annual fund raising barbecue the success it has become.

Bill Teague does not personally know the majority of visually impaired or blind persons he has helped through the years—but he knows he has helped and that is what counts.

The 1980's have been described as a time when concern for others was replaced with a totally consuming concern for self. But, the harshness of this analysis is softened considerably when you realize that—all along—Bill Teague, and thousands like him, were working for others in a quiet, but effective way.

Bill Teague helps give America its heart, its compassion, and makes this a kinder, gentler place in which to live.

I congratulate my friend Bill Teague and I know I am joined by those whose lives have been made better by his work.

SO LITTLE TIME TO SAVE SO MANY LIVES

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, last week, the Hunger Committee held a hearing to review the plight of the world's refugees and to see whether we are investing enough to respond to the situation. We learned that we have not.

The General Accounting Office testified that the number of refugees worldwide has more than doubled from 7 million to 15 or 16 million. That amount has now jumped to over 18 million with the refugee crisis in Iraq, Turkey, and Iran. During the same period, according to GAO, our overseas refugee relief has hovered at around \$200 million and actually declined in real dollars.

This is not to say that the United States is lagging behind others. We contributed about \$10 billion at home and abroad for all kinds of refugee relief in the 1980's. The United States was also the largest donor to all but one of four major international refugee relief organizations.

However, I believe that the growing refugee problem requires that we do even more to help. I, also, think that we can do so without adding to the budget deficit. Reallocating foreign aid from security assistance to refugee and food aid accounts can help to save lives and reduce human misery without straining our budget. The end of the cold war means that we can prudently make such a reallocation.

May I also emphasize that this is not a debate about statistics—whether money or refugees. It is a plea to save human lives—one at a time.

Right now, the international media have focused their cameras on the refugee crisis in Iraq. That's as it should be. I would like to include in the RECORD an article that describes the Kurdish refugee emergency by Lionel Rosenblatt, executive director of Refugees International.

Mr. Rosenblatt testified at our hearing last week this is a case "of the failure of early warning and rapid international response to refugee crises." The House next week will authorize additional emergency relief but we must also explore how to establish an international emergency relief corps, which can help to prevent the deaths and suffering now taking their grim toll in the Kurdish encampments.

Mr. Rosenblatt also urged that we not forget the "looming famine in the Horn of Africa that threatens to kill millions" and that "we must insure that the international community does not divert funds from that impending disaster. We should not rob the East Africans to pay for the refugees from Saddam." I could not agree more:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Apr. 19, 1991]

THE RACE AGAINST TIME TO SAVE KURDISH REFUGEES

(By Lionel A. Rosenblatt)

TURKEY-IRAQ BORDER.—The Kurdish refugees here are strung along three sides of a high bowl flanked by higher, snow-capped peaks. By day, from a distance, the aspect is one of a mountain littered with bits of old cloth; only the smoky pall from the family fires suggests that there are people there—by the tens of thousands.

At night the fires, through the smoke, evoke a candlelight vigil in an outdoor amphitheater. Then if you look carefully at a distant ridge line, some of the lights move in a file, the flashlights of the newly arriving in this Valley of Sorrow which could soon be a Valley of Death.

This site along the border near the Turkish village of Cukurca is just one of several with a combined total of perhaps 600,000 refugees from Iraq, and growing. When Secretary of State James Baker visited here April 8, no relief supplies had been distributed other than biscuits donated by the local Turkish population. The Turkish Red Crescent cares for the very sick at the local clinic, but in the camp there were almost no medicines, as there was not yet an international supply line.

The result is not a camp, but an encampment. There is no census or registration system for new arrivals. There are no latrines, no camp administration. Much of this results from the astonishing lack of a field officer from the United Nations; nor is there a medical supply channel from the International Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. With proper drugs, the Iraqi refugee doctors could make a good dent in the medical caseload. They are instead barely having an impact. Given the lack of international presence, the refugees are concerned that Saddam Hussein will attack them along the border.

Meanwhile, they wait:

Women in bathrobes and slippers who did not take the time to change clothes before fleeing Saddam's men. An old blind couple, led out of Iraq by their 10-year-old grandson. A family of 19 sharing three blankets. A widow and her three children, without the strength to cut firewood.

The terrain is so steep that the refugees try to scrape a small level spot using knives, pans, and sticks. If they arrive too late in the day, they simply hunker down under their blankets for the long night.

These people are mostly Kurds. However, there are more than 12,000 Assyrian Christians. There are also Chaldeans, Turkomans, and other minorities. Those with relatives abroad plead to join them. Indeed, the US should lead the way in accepting some of them.

But for now, the urgent priority is to save their lives, and there is very little time. One hopes that the US airdrop is a welcome sign that the administration now understands the severity of the refugee problem. Airdrops, however, are only the leading edge of what must be done. By air and truck, massive amounts of food, tents, and relief materiel must be brought in.

Most of the materiel can be procured in Turkey. But some items such as tents and blankets should be brought in by the US military from its stockpiles.

As of April 10, only \$4 million to \$5 million had been made available to the Turkish government, and the UN agencies were just beginning to receive cash in serious amounts.

More money has now been pledged, but it is not yet generating delivery of relief to the refugees.

The refugees around Cukurca constitute only one of many groups of at least 30,000 people. The other sites are all equally difficult to access for relief shipments. There are also the Iranian and Syrian borders, the former with larger numbers than on the Turkish borders and with a frontier now apparently closed by Tehran. European governments should take the lead in surveying this sector.

All in all, this is one of the most complex relief tasks ever mounted and will cost hundreds of millions of dollars, but this is after all a fraction of the cost of the war.

To win the race against the Kurdish refugee problem will require US leadership of the kind we saw on the military and diplomatic fronts of Desert Storm. In turn, the US must galvanize the United Nations agencies.

Initially, the international effort should focus on putting a representative at each refugee encampment along the border, making arrangements for immediate local procurement of urgently needed relief supplies, and delivering the material to the refugee sites and to affected Turkish villages by road or helicopter, with airdrops as a last resort. To get relief to the far-flung and remote encampments and to those in Iraq requires something of the scale of the Berlin Airlift, though this time most of the effort will be with overland transit.

This relief effort will require extraordinary work by the US and the UN. To engage the government into life-saving speed, the president should appoint as coordinator a distinguished private individual with interagency powers. We must cut through our own and UN red tape with all possible speed. At the UN, a wide mandate for the special coordinator, with full backing of the secretary-general, is needed.

If the Kurdish refugees are not saved, the war may well be best remembered for the tragedy inflicted on them.

THE CHILDREN OF CHERNOBYL RELIEF FUND

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, it has been 5 years since the No. 4 nuclear reactor exploded at Chernobyl, Ukraine, causing the largest and most devastating nuclear disaster in history. Five years passed, but for countless people, the disaster is neither forgotten nor ended.

In the initial reactor blast, 31 power station workers lost their lives. The Soviet Union would like the world to believe that this was where the destruction of the Chernobyl disaster ended, but the fatal hand of this nuclear blast reached far beyond these 31 workers and the final toll of the accident remains incalculable. Currently, some 350,000 Ukrainians are monitored full time for Chernobyl-related health problems. It is estimated that another 900,000 Ukrainian men, women, and children should be monitored, but the necessary resources for this vital medical attention are simply not available.

Ukraine's health minister, Dr. Yuri Spizhenko describes the worsening health sit-

uation as threatening and urgent. He says that of the 4 million people living in affected areas, more than 1 million are young children under the age of 14. Health officials predict that Ukraine will yet suffer up to 50,000 additional incidences of fatal cancer.

These numbers are more than black and white statistics; they represent the horror being lived daily by innocent men, women, boys, and girls in Ukraine. Many have already suffered inexplicable and terminal illness. For an untold number of others, sickness almost certainly lies in their future.

The New York Times last September told the story of Natalya Zelinskaia, a 10-year-old who lives about 60 miles from the Chernobyl plant. She is suffering from Hodgkin's disease. Her condition is attributed to radiation exposure from the Chernobyl nuclear powerplant accident. Little Natalya was not old enough to remember the accident that has forever scarred her life, but she knows that she is very sick.

The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund sponsored a trip to the United States last fall by eight children suffering from diseases related to radiation exposure. Natalya was among this group of young travelers. She came here, she said, "for the fresh food and air." Natalya was treated by American doctors during her stay, but has since returned to Ukraine where medicines are not so readily available. Hodgkin's disease slowly robs Natalya of her youthful energy and spirit. Two of the other seven children who visited the United States have recently died of leukemia.

The Soviet Union is only slowly starting to come to grips with what happened at Chernobyl 5 years ago this weekend. The most recent investigations suggest that the truth behind the accident lies in the design of the plant rather than in human error as the Soviets had originally asserted. A new report shows that the explosion was due almost entirely to the design of the reactor and that of the control rods. The accident allegedly occurred during what was considered a normal postexperiment shutdown of reactor No. 4 for maintenance.

Although the Soviet Government has demonstrated a somewhat improved commitment to learning the true mechanical cause of the Chernobyl accident, the Soviets remain closemouthed and closeminded about the extent of the human and environmental devastation. Hodgkin's disease, leukemia, birth defects, and crop mutations are but a few symptoms of this devastation which cannot be ignored. We must know the scope and the intensity of the fallout before we can formulate a long-term strategy for overcoming the effects of the disaster. The Soviet Government has a responsibility to its own people, to the people of Ukraine, and to the global community to undertake a serious and comprehensive survey of the damage and, subsequently, to implement recovery and relief programs. The Soviets must be held accountable.

Today, I salute the caring organizations which have mobilized internationally to uncover the mysteries of the Chernobyl disaster and to provide relief to victims like young Natalya. In my congressional district of Rochester, NY, friends of Ukraine will gather Friday evening at St. Mary's the Protectress Ukrain-

ian Autocephalous Orthodox Church to plant a tree in memory of the victims of Chernobyl and to pray for the health of those who continue to suffer from radiation exposure. That same evening in Washington, DC, the Youth Committee of Ukraine 2000 and the Ukrainian National Information Service sponsored a 48-hour vigil to keep alive the tragically unanswered questions of Chernobyl. Throughout the year, the Ukrainian National Association gives a collective voice to the proud Ukrainian-American community which, on behalf of family and friends in Ukraine, demands answers from the Soviet Union about the extent of Chernobyl's destruction and long-range strategies for combating resultant illness and cleaning up the contaminated environment. Finally, I wish to commend the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund for their untiring commitment to filling the medical needs of Chernobyl victims. Since the fund's establishment just 15 months ago, \$10 million in medical equipment, supplies, and technology have been air-lifted to Ukraine.

All of these important efforts, together with the work of other fine organizations, give hope to the young children of Ukraine. With every vigil, every tree planting, every charitable donation, we send a message to little Natalya and her family that they do not suffer alone. We share their grief, their pain, and their outrage. We, too, seek the truth about what went wrong at Chernobyl, what can be done to restore human and ecological health to the affected region, and what measures can be taken to prevent future disasters. For as long as we remember Chernobyl and continue to remind others, young Natalya can still hope for health, fresh food, and fresh air in her homeland, Ukraine.

HEARTFELT THANKS TO ROBERT K. BEST

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

Whereas, Robert K. Best, native son of California, graduate of Stanford University and McGeorge School of Law, Navy veteran and eminent lawyer has served with distinction as California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Director since 1988, and

Whereas, Robert K. Best, during his three years as Caltrans Director, has managed the department during a period of unparalleled growth, change and opportunity, and

Whereas, Robert K. Best has played a pivotal role in advancing the cause of transportation, including the development of California's landmark transportation reform and funding package, and

Whereas, Robert K. Best was instrumental in crafting Propositions 111 and 108, which will generate \$18.5 billion over 10 years for highway, mass transportation and rail development in California, and

Whereas, Robert K. Best directed Caltrans' heroic response to the devastating Loma Prieta Earthquake, including creation of the world's most ambitious seismic and structural research and strengthening effort, and

Whereas, Robert K. Best's tireless efforts on behalf of California and transportation are worthy of the highest praise and commendation: Now therefore

Be it resolved, That the United States House of Representatives recognize Robert K. Best for his efforts, and extends to him the heartfelt thanks and appreciation of the people of California.

THE OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION ACT OF 1991

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Open Space Preservation Act of 1991, a bill to protect and preserve environmentally sensitive open spaces in America. Senator JOHN CHAFFEE intends to introduce a companion bill in the other body shortly. Our legislation would protect family farms, wetlands, and open spaces from being consumed by development, and it has gained broad bipartisan support. Late in the 101st Congress it was endorsed by the American Forestry Association, Ducks Unlimited, Defenders of Wildlife, the Izaak Walton League, the Land Trust Alliance, the Natural Lands Trust, the National Wildlife Federation, the Piedmont Environmental Council, and the Wildlife Management Institute.

We must change Federal estate tax policy to ensure our open spaces are safe from the ravages of estate taxes of as much as 55 percent levied on the development value of undeveloped land. Imagine yourself as a 4th generation family farmer with a 100 acre farm. When you leave the farm to your children, an estate tax may be levied on them not based on \$2,500 per acre for farmland, but valued for development or upscale homes at as much as \$50,000 per acre. This being the case, your children will be forced to sell most if not all of the property to pay estate taxes, and in the process, end four generations of traditional family farming. The sad thing is, this is becoming commonplace across in America.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting a detailed explanation of my proposal in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and urge my colleagues to cosponsor this measure to protect the environment and an American way of life.

THE OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION TAX ACT OF 1991

Open space farmland, fish, plant and wildlife preserves, forest land and historically important land areas are rapidly being lost to development. Landowners are finding it hard to resist the lucrative development offers made for their land—especially property located near urban areas.

The current income and estate tax laws do not sufficiently encourage the preservation of this property. Landowners may deduct, for income tax purposes, the decrease in the value of their land due to the grant of a perpetual conservation easement, such as a prohibition on development. Code section 170 (a), (h). This relatively modest benefit, however, does not compare with the high-priced development offers made for the property. Moreover, with respect to lower income, "land poor" families, the income tax deduc-

tion is essentially worthless. In addition, despite the granting of an easement, landowners continue to be subject to the full estate tax on the value of this land.

If a landowner retains his valuable and environmentally important land, his heirs may nevertheless be forced to subdivide that land, or sell it in its entirety, in order to pay estate taxes on the value of the land in the estate. Since these sales are more often made to developers than to conservationists, the environmental benefits of the land are often lost forever.

Given the substantial economic pressure landowners face to develop their property and the consequent rapid loss of environmentally important land to development, a change to the estate tax law is needed. Donations of perpetual conservation easements should be encouraged by excluding from the value of the estate the residual value of land subject to a conservation easement. This enhanced benefit not only should be a sufficient incentive for landowner to resist development offers and preserve land in perpetuity for environmental purposes, it will avoid the loss of open space that increasingly results from estate tax forced sales. This approach would provide a significant, much-needed benefit for lower-income, "land poor" families.

This exclusion would apply only to land subject to a conservation easement—that is, land with respect to which a qualified conservation contribution of a qualified real property interest has been made. Thus, the exclusion would apply only to land that has been preserved in perpetuity for conservation purposes, and only where a charity or governmental unit has agreed to ensure that the conservation purposes of the easement will be met in perpetuity. Moreover, the exclusion would apply only to land and not to any improvement to the land or land beneath the improvement.

THE OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION TAX ACT OF 1991: TALKING POINTS

The proposal would encourage the preservation of open space farmland, forest land, historically important land areas, and fish, plant and wildlife preserves by encouraging grants of perpetual conservation easements to protect property most acutely impacted by the financial pressures created by urban/suburban growth. Land encumbered by a conservation easement would not be subject to estate taxes.

"Land poor" families would benefit from the proposal since heirs would no longer be forced to sell or subdivide inherited property to pay the estate tax.

The proposal would guarantee that land is preserved in perpetuity. A perpetual conservation easement generally is extinguished only by a court of law.

The proposal would apply to all types of environmentally endangered lands, including the family farm.

The proposal would enable the easement holder, a charity or governmental unit, to ensure that the land is used in perpetuity for the conservation purposes stated in the easement. As under current law, the easement holder could effectively ensure that the property is being utilized in compliance with the terms of the easement.

The proposal would apply only to land and not to any improvement to the land or land beneath the improvement.

The proposal is supported by major environmental and conservation groups.

Any effect that this proposal may have on federal estate tax receipts would be offset by a deferral in the planned reduction of federal

estate tax rates from 53 or 55 percent to 50 percent.

OUTSTANDING MAN: TOM CROWLEY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I know the other Members of the House join me in recognizing Tom Crowley.

A native of San Francisco, Tom Crowley attended Stanford University. Upon his graduation, he began working for the company his father founded in 1892, Crowley Launch & Tugboat. Mr. Crowley has spent 55 years in the maritime transportation business and is now the chairman and CEO of the Crowley Maritime Corp. which employs over 2,500 people in the bay area.

His Oakland-based company is considered a giant in the shipping industry—the second most profitable liner company in the country and the eighth largest privately owned company in northern California. Both Mr. Crowley and his corporation have received various honors for exceptional achievement including the National Defense Transportation Award and the United Seamen's Service Admiral of the Ocean Sea Award for outstanding contributions to the maritime industry.

The company is involved in a multitude of operations from special marine contract transportation to ocean and harbor barging and towing. In the past, it has been involved in activities varying from ferrying tourists around the San Francisco Bay to hauling cargo in the Caribbean. Recently, the company helped the troops in Operation Desert Storm by leasing several essential vessels to the Government for deployment to the gulf.

Mr. Crowley has striven to improve the shipping industry through research and development. He developed an innovative hulled tanker which helps to prevent ocean oil spills and another floating barge which is equipped to clean up huge spills. The state-of-the-art equipment was used to clean up the oil from the Exxon Valdez disaster in Prince William Sound and will now travel to the Persian Gulf as Crowley Maritime recently was named the prime contractor for the cleanup of the spill in the gulf caused by Iraqi troop destruction of Kuwaiti oil facilities.

After a difficult decade in the 1980's, Tom Crowley has brought his company back into renewed, vigorous, and profitable operations, providing thousands of employees with good jobs and helping promote the economy of the bay area. He reported a 1990 yearly profit of \$20 million for the company and plans on continuing his hard work. At 77 years of age, he has no retirement plans.

Mr. Speaker, please join me and the other Members of Congress in honoring this outstanding man who has contributed so much to the bay area community and the maritime industry.

WELCOME TO OKLAHOMA'S NEW
WASHINGTON OFFICE**HON. BILL BREWSTER**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to rise today to welcome the State of Oklahoma's new liaison office to the Washington scene.

I consider this a positive move to promote Oklahoma's economic development and increase Oklahoma's presence in the Nation's Capital.

Oklahoma previously has had fully staffed offices in Los Angeles and Tokyo—and soon will be opening another new State liaison office in Germany. And, from time to time, our State government has had various individual advocates who have represented the State of Oklahoma in Washington.

But today marks the first time Oklahoma has had a fully staffed office in Washington to assist Oklahoma's local and State governments as well as the congressional delegation.

Today, Oklahoma joins 33 other States who maintain liaison offices in Washington. Our State office is located in the Hall of States on North Capitol Street, along with offices from 28 other States. Our staff will be headed by Dan Cooney, director, and Kristen Ames, deputy director and legislative liaison.

While it has become increasingly important to assist local and State government in their search for Federal funding, it is just as important to assist our congressional delegation in telling the Oklahoma story on such important issues as energy strategy, highway reauthorization, public works, water, and agriculture projects.

I look forward to working with this new office for the improvement of Oklahoma's economy.

A BILL TO IMPROVE THE LOW-
INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to improve the low-income housing tax credit in difficult development areas, like Hawaii. There is a housing crisis in the Nation and areas, such as Hawaii have seen the price of housing soar to exorbitant heights. Middle-income families are forced to pay \$350,000 to \$400,000 for an average home. The poor and disadvantaged have little recourse and those who cannot find low-income housing are forced to join the ranks of the homeless.

In 1986, the Congress instituted the low-income housing tax credit which has helped Hawaii provide affordable housing to its residents. The program encourages the production of low-income housing by offering a tax credit to owners and developers of low-income housing each year for up to 10 years. In Hawaii the program has helped 5 low-income housing projects with 286 units.

However, the credit is not working as well as it could in Hawaii. Because of the high cost of development in Hawaii, even with the tax credit many low-income housing projects are not economically feasible. In fact, the State of Hawaii has been unable to allocate any of its 1990 or 1991 tax credits. In 1989, a housing unit required 4,587 dollars' worth of Federal credits to be constructed in Hawaii as compared to the nationwide figure of \$2,552.

The bill I have introduced today would help solve this problem by allowing projects in difficult development areas to take into account the cost of the land upon which the housing project is built. The price of land is a major factor in determining the economic feasibility of a project and currently it cannot be factored into the formula which determines the amount of the tax credit.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would be of tremendous value to Hawaii by assisting in the construction of desperately needed affordable housing. The bill would also help the 38 other States and territories where the Department of Housing and Urban Development have designated difficult development areas.

I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this bill to improve the low-income housing tax credit in Hawaii and the 38 States and territories that cannot take full advantage of the low-income housing tax credit.

H.R. 2128

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the breakthroughs in health care technology in recent years have been nothing short of spectacular. Lifelike artificial limbs, rechargeable pacemakers, a tiny manmade intraocular lens which can replace the clouded lens of a cataract patient and restore normal sight—these are but a few of the dramatic developments we have witnessed.

None of us would dispute the fact that medical technology is improving the quality of life of Americans. Yet, new technologies are being developed and marketed so rapidly that their evaluation lags far behind.

Yesterday I introduced what I consider to be important legislation to ensure careful evaluation of new medical technologies, and in turn greater cost containment in the American health care system. This bill, H.R. 2128, calls for an annual review of changes in technology and skill associated with artificial devices and organs and their implantation, to be performed by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment [OTA].

This bill requires OTA to report to Congress how Medicare payments should be altered to reflect these changes. This would keep Medicare payments in line with rapidly changing technology and skills.

Having no formal mechanism to do this has resulted in unreasonable and wasteful reimbursement. The most glaring example, and the one which prompted the initial introduction of this legislation by my colleague, the late Claude Pepper, was the fee paid by Medicare

to physicians for cataract surgery. When the Subcommittee on Health and Long-Term Care examined the fraud, waste, and abuse connected with this procedure several years ago, we found that Medicare was paying \$1,200 per operation to doctors. That fee was established prior to 1981, with new technology and implantation techniques, the same operation took 20 to 30 minutes. Yet Medicare did not begin paying an appropriately lowered rate for more than 5 years.

In a time of spiraling health costs, the Congress needs to do everything possible to make sure that we're at least getting the most bang for the buck with the Federal dollars we are spending. I think my bill would be an important step in that direction, and something that OTA as presently constituted would be able to handle.

Arnold Relman, M.D., editor of the New England Journal of Medicine, made the following statement before the Subcommittee on Health and Long-Term Care: "We need a determined national effort to separate the wheat from the chaff, to identify those procedures that work and those that do not, those that are worth the money and those that are not."

I agree with Dr. Relman's view and urge all my House colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 2128, so that Congress will have benefit of a thorough, expert review of existing technologies and skills that can make laws and set payment rates accordingly.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH
FLORIDA SHOMRIM SOCIETY**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, a heartwarming article appeared in the Miami Herald, and I would like to bring it to the attention of my colleagues. The article by Carl Goldfarb and entitled "Jewish 'Guardians' Deliver Food Baskets," is about the Shomrim Society delivering food to many needy and elderly Jews during the Passover holiday. Shomrim in Hebrew means guardians, and the article certainly reminds us of the rewarding feelings one receives from giving to those in need.

I am hereby reprinting it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Mary Margaret Marrapode wasn't about to trust strangers. "I'm not opening the door until you tell me who you are," she called out to the men who had come knocking.

When she learned they were Jewish police officers bearing Passover baskets, Marrapode threw the door wide open. Inside, 88-year-old Florence Ross, who depends on Marrapode for care and her walker for getting around, beamed in delight.

"Oh my goodness," she explained, examining the basket's contents. "What a wonder."

So it went Sunday as hands that normally grip pistols instead cradled Passover baskets bulging with matzoh, horse radish and other traditional fare for the Jewish holiday that begins Friday at sundown.

Bob Singer, a Metro-Dade homicide detective, usually spends his time hunting murderers. David Waksman, an assistant state attorney, usually prosecutes them.

Sunday, both joined other members of the South Florida Shomrim Society, a group of Jewish law enforcement officials, to deliver food to indigent or homebound Jews, many of them elderly.

"Usually the most rewarding thing I do is put murderers in jail," said Waksman. "That gets to be depressing."

Singer turned 40 Sunday but he didn't let that keep him away. Fran Miller, a criminal investigator with the state attorney's office, passed up tickets to the Lipton Tennis tournament final. Ken Goodman, an agent with the Drug Enforcement Administration, gave up a morning at home.

They all gathered at the Surfside Community Center. Members of the Jewish War Veterans, Surfside Chapter, bought the food and assembled 36 baskets there, including four for recent Russian emigres. Members of the Shomrim Society, Hebrew for guardians or watchers, delivered the baskets to addresses provided by the Greater Miami Jewish Federation and the Community Council for Jewish Elderly.

In all, working with a variety of agencies, the council supplied 4,000 packages for the homebound or indigent and another 2,000 mini-baskets for elderly Jews in sectarian nursing homes.

At the Surfside center, the Jewish veterans kibitzed as they worked. Herb Schoenfeld, a retired New York City police sergeant who now runs a pretrial intervention program, regaled the crowd with jokes in Yiddish.

One went this way: When two Jewish bumblebees flew up to a house and landed on the flowers, one bee whipped out his yarmulke and put it on.

"Why did you do that?" the other bee asked.

Answered the first bee: "I didn't want to be taken for a wasp."

But the levity soon vanished on the delivery trail.

Waksman and Miller dropped off one basket for Mildred Kaufman, 54, and her husband, Armando, 60, who was born in Cuba and moved to the United States 40 years ago.

Armando Kaufman suffers from a bad heart, diabetes, poor circulation and arthritis. He's looking for work but hasn't been able to find anything.

The Passover package, Mildred Kaufman said, was like manna from heaven. "Every little bit helps," she said.

I would like to commend David Waksman, Bob Singer, and all the members of the Shomrim Society, and the Surfside Jewish War Veterans for donating their time to this worthy cause. It is people like them that brighten the lives of so many needy people in the World. I thank the Surfside Jewish War Veterans and the Shomrim Society for caring.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CALIFORNIA TRIBAL STATUS ACT OF 1991

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the California Tribal Status Act of 1991. Except for a few minor changes, it is identical to the bill I introduced in the 101st Congress.

The bill is intended to provide the starting point for a discussion of the issues affecting California Indians.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will be carefully considered by the Interior Committee in coming months. It will probably change before it will be reported. However, it is important for all Members to realize that we must pass legislation to address the problems of California Indians as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important bill.

A BILL TO ASSIST CERTAIN MILITARY FAMILIES

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I believe in the family. I believe that by keeping families together we give our young people the greatest chance to become well-adjusted and productive members of society. Unfortunately, the drug abuse and violence that permeate today's society present the family with tougher challenges than ever before.

The Government has a special responsibility for military families. Our soldiers dedicate their lives to preserving our freedom and liberty, and in return we should offer them benefits that meet the needs of their families.

A number of cases in my district concerning struggling military families have prompted me to introduce legislation that would help these families stay together. The bill that I am introducing today would make a slight change in eligibility for the military health care system. Although only slight, this change will mean great financial and emotional relief for a few families.

When a child has been abused or neglected, and social service agencies decide to remove the child from the home, social workers first attempt to place the child in another home within the extended family. This placement allows the child to hold onto family bonds that have already formed, and prevents this child from being shuffled from one foster family to another. In short, placement within the extended family provides the best emotional support and stability for the child.

However, if this happens in a military family, some unintended problems crop up for both the family and the child. A child must be adopted, rather than in the legal custody of a member or former member of the military to be eligible for health care benefits due the family. Unless the child is adopted, the family must purchase private health insurance for the child, or he must forgo health benefits entirely. As a whole I do not disagree with this policy of requiring adoption of a child for that child to meet the qualifications as a dependent. I only disagree with the policy when there is a compelling reason for the family not to adopt the child.

In the instance of a grandchild being placed with grandparents, a niece being placed with an uncle, or a sibling with an older sister, adoption of the child is uncomfortable for the whole family. If adopted, the grandchild would

become the brother and brother-in-law to his parents, and the older sibling would become mother to her younger brother. In these instances, we should accept the court's designation of legal custody to be sufficient for eligibility of military health benefits as a dependent of the adult who is awarded custody.

My legislation makes no changes in the military health care system, it just slightly expands the definition of dependent for eligibility in this system. This definition would be expanded to include children under the age of 18, who are relatives of the member or former member of the military, and who are under legal custody, as granted by the courts to the member or former member.

These families are doing their best to stay together. I believe that we owe these military families, who have given so much for our country, a little help. I hope you will join me in supporting this measure.

TRIBUTE TO DETECTIVE SGT. PAUL MURRAY—ONE OF NASSAU COUNTY'S FINEST

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to take the floor and inform my distinguished colleagues of the accomplishments of one of my constituents. On this occasion, I rise to recognize and pay special tribute to Detective Sgt. Paul Murray of the Nassau County, NY Police Department. Det. Sgt. Murray currently resides in Farmingdale and he is a lifelong resident of Nassau County.

Yesterday, April 29, 1991, marked Detective Sergeant Murray's 25th anniversary with the NCPD and, I have been informed, the continuation of an extraordinary record of devotion and service. During his quarter century with Nassau County's finest, Paul Murray has compiled a perfect work attendance record, having never taken even 1 sick day.

Detective Sergeant Murray's complete dedication to his law enforcement responsibilities has been an inspiration to friends, family, and brother officers. For the last 10 years, he has been doing an outstanding job with the NCPD's Juvenile Aid Bureau and has served as the supervisor of the juvenile aid activities of four south shore precincts.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and an honor to represent outstanding individuals like Detective Sgt. Paul Murray in this House. While working with trouble youngsters is an extremely difficult and demanding job, Paul Murray's selfless devotion has helped to ensure that it is done right in Nassau County. I offer him every best wish for continued good health and extend the congratulations and thanks of the people of the Fourth Congressional District.

**AMBASSADOR VERNON WALTERS
MARKS 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF
GOVERNMENT SERVICE**

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, Thursday, May 2, will mark an extraordinary milestone in the history of public service: The 50th anniversary of Ambassador Vernon Walters' entry into Government service. This achievement deserves our highest recognition and gratitude.

Ambassador Walters, who currently serves as United States Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, began his career in public service on May 2, 1941, when he enlisted as a private in the United States Army. In the first of many remarkable accomplishments, he became an officer the very same year, passing through every Army enlisted rank except master sergeant.

Ambassador Walters saw extensive combat duty during the Second World War. He participated in the invasion of North Africa in 1942 and fought until the end of the war in northern Italy. He later saw combat in the Greek civil war, Korea, and Vietnam.

Ambassador Walters' special linguistic talents have enabled him to combine his military career with diplomacy. He has served as a special aide and interpreter to numerous United States general officers and senior diplomats, as well as Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, and Nixon. As military attaché in Brazil, Italy, and France, he also displayed an ability to carry out sensitive diplomatic missions. In perhaps his most noteworthy diplomatic mission, he spirited Henry Kissinger into Paris for the historic secret negotiations with the North Vietnamese in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

Ambassador Walters has served the intelligence community as well as the military and foreign policy establishments. In 1972, while a major general, he was named Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The 4½ years in which he served the Agency included a 5-month stint as Acting Director. He left the Agency in 1976 and retired from the Army as a lieutenant general.

From 1976 to 1981, Ambassador Walters was out of the Government. During this period, he worked as a consultant, lecturer, and author. In early 1981, he returned to Government as a senior adviser to Secretary of State Alexander Haig. He served in this position for several months until President Reagan nominated him to serve as Ambassador-at-Large. From July 1981 to May 1985, Ambassador Walters traveled to more than 108 countries, covering 1½ million miles as the Reagan administration's chief diplomatic troubleshooter.

In May 1985, Ambassador Walters became the U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, a post which elevated him to membership in President Reagan's cabinet. He served at the United Nations until March 1989, when he left to accept President Bush's appointment as Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany.

As envoy to Germany, Ambassador Walters has seen his career come full circle. Fifty

years ago, he enlisted in the United States Army to fight against Germany in a way which resulted in the division of that country. Approximately 40 years ago, he helped Secretary of State George Marshall launch the economic recovery plan which enabled Germany to get back on its feet. Six months ago, he stood on the steps of the Reichstag Building in Berlin at the moment when Germany became whole again. A few weeks ago, the treaty went into force which formally ended the Second World War.

For 50 years, Ambassador Walters has been in the thick of the great events and decisions that helped to shape the modern world. He has been an extraordinary American public servant and it is fitting that we commemorate this special anniversary by paying him tribute.

**A TRIBUTE TO MIDWOOD HIGH
SCHOOL: REFLECTIONS OF A
PROUD "MIDKID"**

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer to my colleagues a tribute to an institution which had a profound impact on my life, and the lives of thousands of Brooklynites—Midwood High School.

On May 5, Midwood will celebrate its 50th anniversary at a festive reunion at the Jacob K. Javits Center in New York. A thousand graduates from Midwood's half a century of successful and diverse classes will gather for an evening dedicated to renewing old friendships, sharing fond memories, and celebrating the high school's vast contributions to its neighborhood, and indeed, the Nation.

Ever since Mayor LaGuardia dedicated the school 50 years ago, Midwood has maintained a record of academic excellence and community involvement that have earned it a reputation for one of the finest high schools in the country. Midwood's first principal, Dr. Jacob Ross and its second, Dr. Jacob Bernstein, created a school which broke new ground in educational innovation. The experience curriculum and six-major program, for example, were but two of the original initiatives that became models for schools throughout the city.

Our country's greatest resource are our children, and providing them with quality education must be among our highest priorities. Midwood has certainly passed this test. This year, Midwood boasted 7 of the 10 semifinalists in the Westinghouse science talent search. Throughout the 50-year history of this particular event, Midwood has ranked seventh among all the high schools of the country.

Of course, much of the credit for Midwood's outstanding record of student achievement must go to its teachers, who are indeed the backbone of the institution. Fifty years ago, Midwood attracted many teachers who entered the profession during the Great Depression, when jobs in the private sector were scarce. These teachers, like those who followed, were extraordinarily capable, devoted, and resourceful.

Midwood graduates have made laudable contributions to the educational, cultural, political, artistic, and commercial aspects of our society. Its alumni body boasts Matilda Cuomo, Woody Allen, and Erich Siegel. McKinney Russell, the counsel to the U.S. Information Agency, and the noted architect Alan Lapidus, also graduated from Midwood.

Speaking personally, there is no doubt that my academic and extracurricular activities at Midwood profoundly influenced my career. Most of all, I fondly recall my tenure as the "Mayor" of the city of Midwood. Of course, it was terrible to reach the pinnacle of my career at the age of 17. For a high school senior, having an office in B-71 was even more of a thrill than sitting in my office in the U.S. Congress several years later.

Looking back at my experience as mayor, I realize that my most tangible achievement was to persuade the administration to sell three Yankee Doodles for a dime in the school cafeteria instead of two. But this effort taught me a good deal about the cornerstone of political action—how to get along with people. As mayor of Midwood, I first felt the satisfaction of public service, which has been one of the guiding forces in my life ever since.

So, as a proud "Midkid," Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my warmest best wishes to those Midwood graduates who will be celebrating with me on May 5, and to congratulate all of my fellow alumni wherever they may be.

**PROLIFERATION PROFITEERS:
PART 12**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I am placing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the 12th and final of my first set of case studies on foreign companies which have sold nuclear weapons technology to Iraq.

Shortly I will begin another set of a dozen case studies on foreign companies which have exported nuclear items to countries of proliferation concern. I am also including today a chart which lists all 24 of these alleged proliferation profiteers and to whom they sold. You can see that a number of these companies also do business with the United States.

These firms would be hit hard by my Nuclear Non-Proliferation Enforcement Act (H.R. 830). Under this legislation, any foreign firm found selling—without the proper safeguards—nuclear items to countries like Iraq would have its goods barred from entering the United States. This legislation is closely modeled on missile and chemical and biological weapons sanctions which passed Congress last fall. The bill has been endorsed by leading experts in the field of nuclear nonproliferation, such as Gary Milhollin of the Wisconsin project on nuclear arms control.

TWELVE FOREIGN FIRMS REPORTEDLY ENGAGED IN NUCLEAR WEAPONS-RELATED TRADE WITH IRAQ¹

FIRM 12: SCHMIEDEMECCANICA SA
(SWITZERLAND)

Schmiedemeccanica SA is an engineering firm that produces precision forgings for specialized parts and defense products, compo-

nents prepared for assembly, as well as tooling technology. Schmiedemeccanica is suspected of manufacturing several hundred components for a uranium enrichment plant that were confiscated en route to Iraq in July 1990 by German customs officials. The Swiss company, however, said the steel was not "thermally treated" and was not subject

to export restrictions. Technology Development Group (TDG), said by the U.S. Department of Defense to be an Iraqi-run front company based in Britain, bought shares of Schmiedemeccanica and signed a loan agreement that Schmiedemeccanica has confirmed exists. TDG wanted to acquire an 18 percent stake in the firm and paid 3.4 million Swiss francs for its stake of 7 percent.

FOREIGN FIRMS REPORTED TO HAVE ENGAGED IN ILICIT NUCLEAR TRADE—1980-90

Foreign suppliers	Selected Importers of nuclear weapon-related items							U.S. trade relations
	Argentina	Brazil	India	Iraq	Libya	Pakistan	South Africa	
Alfred Hempel (FRG)	X		X			X	X	Yes.
Belgonucleaire (Belgium)					X	X		Yes.
Brazilian Aeronautics Co. (Brazil)				X				Yes.
Cezus (France)						X		French, parent Fecchini, has extensive trade Use.
Consarc Engineering (U.K.)				X				Yes; Parent, Conmac; Engineering based in U.S.
Degussa (FRG)			X					Yes.
Export-Union (FRG)				X				(?)
Gildemeister Projekta (FRG)				X				Yes; shares held thru U.S. liton Industries sub.
H & H Metallform (FRG)				X				(?)
Industries Cardoen (Chile)				X				Firm has attempted to enter U.S. market.
Inter-Nuclear Service (Switzerland)							X	(?)
Leybold (FRG)				X		X	X	(?)
MAN Technoligen (FRG)		X		X				(?)
Matrix-Churhill (U.K.)				X				Yes; former parent of U.S.-based Matrix-Churchill.
Messerschmitt-Belkow-Blohm (FRG)				X				Yes.
Neue-Technoligen (FRG)			X			X	X	Yes.
Nukem (FRG)					X	X	X	Yes; holds 100% of U.S. sub., Nukem Inc.
Orda (Switzerland)	X		X				X	(?)
Radium-Chemie (Switzerland)						X		Yes.
Rohstoff-Einfuhr (FRG)	X		X					(?)
Schaeublin (Switzerland)				X				(?)
Schmiedemeccanica (Switzerland)				X				(?)
Tansnuclear (FRG)					X	X		Yes; held 50% of U.S. sub. until dissolved in 1988.
Zircotube (France)						X		French parent, Pechinery, has extensive trade ties.

Sources: Articles, press reports and studies held by the database and library of the Emerging Nuclear Suppliers Project, Monterey Institute of International Studies. Prepared by C.A. Binkley.

KINGS OF HARLEM: THE RAGING ROOKS OF ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR., JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute today to a remarkable group of young men: the Raging Rooks Chess Team of Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Junior High School in Harlem, who just recently became national chess champions.

All of us in New York City should take pride in their accomplishments. The Raging Rooks, you see, did not have their trophy handed to them on a platter. Like too many other children, many of the students from their junior high school come from families that live in poverty. Most of the chess champions have single parents or live with aunts and grandmothers; some may not have a permanent address or a telephone. One player's family was even burned out of their building by drug dealers.

How then have these students so consistently performed with excellence? Because they could.

Harlem, and indeed the entire city, teems with youth like the Raging Rooks—children filled with promise and hope, bursting with the desire to achieve something with their lives. Yet tragically, society seems to tell them that they cannot achieve, that they have no opportunity, that they need not even try to come in first place.

Well, the Raging Rooks tried—and they succeeded. In doing so, they learned the greatest lesson of all: that they are capable of the best.

As 13-year-old Jonathan Nook said, "Before this, I wouldn't even have thought myself that a national chess champion would come from Harlem. But now everyone has to give us respect. It proves that we may live in a bad neighborhood, but we can do things for ourselves."

First place in a national chess contest is indeed wonderful news, but when one thinks about it, not all that surprising. As their coach said after the tournament, "I knew they could do it."

JOHN J. KOELEMJ HONORED AS 1991 HALL OF FAMER

HON. PETE PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to congratulate John J. Koelemij of Tallahassee, FL, in his induction into the National Housing Hall of Fame. The hall of fame, sponsored by the National Association of Home Builders, honors individuals who have actively worked toward the betterment of the American housing industry. John J. Koelemij is such an individual and it is an honor for me to congratulate him on his achievements.

Mr. Koelemij is a homebuilder from Tallahassee and has been active in the industry for over 33 years. He served as president of the National Association of Home Builders in 1985

and, since that time, remains active in all levels of the association. A native of the Netherlands, Koelemij came to the United States in 1954 and launched his homebuilding career through his own Orange State Construction company in Tallahassee. John's business is credited with the building of more than 3,000 housing units in Florida.

On the local level, Mr. Koelemij served as president of the Tallahassee Builders Association in 1958 and in 1964 and as the president of the Florida Home Builders Association in 1966. He was the Florida association's first "Builder of the Year" in 1974, and he was among the State's first class of Florida Housing Hall of Fame members in 1990. He also was appointed by two Florida Governors to serve as chairman of the Governor's Council on State Housing Goals.

Ever since John Koelemij was granted citizenship in the United States, he has been driven by a sense of patriotism that has allowed him to help others work relentlessly for their American dream—the right to own their own homes. Through his unending devotion to his work, John has been successful in his endeavors to expand the homebuilding industry in Florida.

In his community, John has provided growth direction on the planning commission, worked with United Way, and established a mental health clinic. Through his construction business came other tangible contributions; housing for all income ranges for Tallahasseeans, in addition to apartments, offices, and commercial buildings.

John Koelemij's relentless dedication to the housing industry has borne fruit for homebuilders all across the Nation. By representing

¹Sources: BBC Television Network, Sept. 30, 1990 by Jane Corbin; International Defense Directory, 1987, p. 396 by Interavia SA; Journal De Geneve,

Sept. 15, 1990, p. 13; New York Times, Dec. 23, 1990, pp. A1, A4 by J. Brooke, F. Protzman, M. Wines; Nuclear Week Aug. 23, 1990, p. 13 by Mark Hubbs;

Sunday Times, Dec. 16, 1990, pp. 1-2, 4-5; Die Welt, Aug. 2, 1990, p. 8.

the national association through his lobbying efforts, John has been responsible for forging a working relationship between government and private enterprise. John is an effective spokesperson for his industry because he knows that the fight for housing issues must be fought on both sides of the aisle, and his lobbying skills have been successful within the spirit of bipartisanship.

On behalf of my fellow Tallahasseeans, and Floridians all across the State, I congratulate John on this honor that has been bestowed upon him by those who know his accomplishments best—his fellow builders.

RAIL STRIKE

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, on April 17, 1991, Congress, recognizing the dangerous repercussions a rail strike could have on the American economy and American jobs, acted swiftly and decisively to keep the trains running. And we did so without prejudicing the legitimate concerns of either side. I was pleased to see that one of the Nation's major rail companies took the time to thank Congress publicly in the April 22 edition of Roll Call for our rapid attention and fairness. At a time when our actions are routinely analyzed and criticized, we can stand by our works on the rail strike with pride.

COMPOST BILLS INTRODUCED

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing three bills that will promote the practice of composting. As you know, the United States faces a severe and worsening crisis in solid waste management. Waste disposal has become increasingly impractical due to environmental contamination, escalating fees, the closing of disposal facilities, and difficulties in siting new facilities. With all of these problems, we must recognize that composting is a feasible solution to help deal with the increasing amounts of garbage entering our waste stream. A little known fact is that 30 to 60 percent of the waste produced by the United States is compostable. And not only is compost a safe way to manage waste materials, it is useful as a soil amendment.

In order to expedite the research of compost and its applications, I have introduced three bills. The first bill would establish a pilot program on a Department of Defense facility for the composting of yard and cafeteria waste. The second bill requires the Secretary of Transportation to conduct research on the management of waste found along Federal-aid highways, including the application of compost in landscaping and roadside development of these highways. The third bill requires the Secretary of Commerce to establish a pro-

gram for providing grants to projects that promote the composting of the solid waste produced by the fishing industry.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support these composting initiatives. We have a responsibility to deal with our national garbage crisis which is filling our landfills and contaminating our ground water. Composting can be a major part of the answer.

H. MILLER LANIER, CHAIRMAN OF THE TENNESSEE AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend H. Miller Lanier for his dedication to improving the quality and safety of air travel in middle Tennessee and, indeed, across America.

Mr. Lanier has devoted the last 50 years to training pilots and examining policy for the Federal Aviation Administration. At Middle Tennessee State University and other aerospace programs he logged over 30,000 hours of flight time as a pilot and instructor. He has served as chairman of the Tennessee Aeronautics Commission and a consultant to the aerospace department at M.T.S.U.

Mr. Lanier has been a national leader for the advancement of American aviation. The FAA presented him with its silver medal for distinguished service because of his extensive work in policymaking and success in developing safety-conscious and reliable pilots.

As someone who is concerned about aviation policy, I admire his contributions in these areas. His accomplishments demand that we respect him, honor him, and—most of all—that we thank him.

CLAMSHELLS PERFORM

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate a small business in my district that, like many businesses in the United States, supported the Allied presence in the Persian Gulf.

We've all read about the ingenious way in which our troops protected their equipment from the powder-like sand in the Saudi desert. Fewer of us have read about the superb—to use the accolades of AVSCOM—aviation maintenance shelters supplied by Clamshell Buildings of Santa Barbara.

These shelters are ingeniously designed to be easily erected and dismantled, and they can be used again. The ends can open and shut, much like a clamshell. The Army was able to erect these structures in the Saudi desert with very little site preparation and shield Apache helicopters, with their blades on, from the Sun and sand while maintenance work was performed. The protective covering

was especially colored to fade into the sand and the Army reported that from 700 meters, these structures were virtually invisible.

On February 5, the Army Aviation Association of America honored Clamshell Buildings by presenting it with a special small business award, not only for the technical attributes of their shelters, but for their quick and competent response to an urgent Army request for a large number of shelters in a short space of time.

I'm certain that my colleagues join me in extending our congratulations and thanks to Clamshell for its fine performance and contribution to our aircraft readiness in the Persian Gulf.

THE GOLD STAR MOTHERS ASSOCIATION

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention an organization in my district called the Gold Star Mothers Association. These women have been actively working to restore the original language of the law providing gold star lapel pins to the dependents of every member of the Armed Forces who dies as a result of an injury or illness sustained in the line of duty.

Until 1958, a gold medal of honor, a lapel pin, was given to the family members of all service men and women who were killed in the line of duty. Then, however, the law was changed. Only those who were killed while engaged in conflict with a foreign enemy were awarded the pin.

Last year, I introduced legislation that would change the law back to its original form. The families of our brave service personnel deserve this small token of appreciation from their country.

With the present law intact, the families of those sailors who died in the recent U.S.S. Iowa explosion would not receive the gold lapel pin, because the United States was not participating in an official "armed conflict."

There are other tragic incidents, including that of a pilot, who having flown 28 missions in Vietnam, flew his 29th in a bombing mission over Cambodia. Upon returning to his aircraft carrier, the plane failed to negotiate the landing when the arrester cable snapped, sending it careening off the ship's side. Because the United States was not formally at war with Cambodia his dependents were unable to receive the gold star lapel pin.

Please join me in correcting these inequities.

**A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
THE BROTHERS OF THE HOLY
CROSS OF ST. ANTHONY PARISH
IN LONG BEACH**

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to, and acknowledge my deep respect for, the Brothers of the Holy Cross of St. Anthony Parish in Long Beach. This organization, which has provided a great service to the Catholic youth of Long Beach, will commemorate its 50 years of service at St. Anthony High School during a Mass of Thanksgiving on ascension Thursday, May 9, 1991. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my deepest appreciation for their years of service to both the Catholic church and the community.

In 1941, the pastor of St. Anthony Parish in Long Beach, Msgr. Bernard J. Dolan, decided to establish a high school for boys. After meeting with Father John Cavanaugh, the president of the University of Notre Dame, Monsignor Dolan determined that the group most fit to conduct the school was the Brothers of the Holy Cross.

Monsignor Dolan's plan to start a boy's high school was approved and the Brothers of the Holy Cross agreed to run it. Five brothers were sent from Notre Dame, IN to begin transforming the youth of Long Beach into well-educated young men. These original five men established the tradition that has been followed by the Brothers at St. Anthony to this day.

Over their 50 years at St. Anthony, many brothers have come and gone. However, the needs of the students and the service provided by the brothers have remained constant. The brothers have been a blessing to St. Anthony High School and an asset to the Archdiocese of Los Angeles and the greater Long Beach community.

Today, St. Anthony High School continues to celebrate its past and its present, keenly looking forward to a very bright future. My wife Lee joins me in extending our congratulations to the Brothers of the Holy Cross for their out-

standing commitment and service. We wish God's blessing on the brothers for another successful 50 years.

**A TRIBUTE TO DOROTHY
EISENBERG**

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding member of the Las Vegas community. On Monday, May 6, 1991, the Las Vegas school district will honor Dorothy Eisenberg with the dedication of an elementary school in her name. This great honor is bestowed upon her for her outstanding community service.

Mrs. Eisenberg has been a Las Vegas-resident for 27 years during which time she has spent countless hours working to improve life in our community. Mrs. Eisenberg received her bachelor of science degree from Temple University in Philadelphia, PA. From 1971-73 she served as president of the League of Women Voters, of Las Vegas Valley. As president of the League of Women Voters, she actively lobbied for a package of environmental bills which included legislation on air pollution, water pollution, and solid waste disposal.

In 1974 Governor O'Callaghan appointed Mrs. Eisenberg to the Employee Management Relations Board and from 1977-81 she served as chairman of this board.

Her long service to her community and her faith continued in 1979 as she became the first woman to hold the prestigious position of president of the Jewish Federation of Las Vegas. She served in this position for 2 years after which she served as the debate chairman for debates sponsored by the League of Women Voters for the elections of Governor and sheriff.

From 1983-89 Mrs. Eisenberg chaired the community planning council for the United Way. Organized and set up by Mrs. Eisenberg, this was the first such group for the local United Way.

Still very active in public service, Dorothy Eisenberg currently serves as the president of

the Women's Democratic Club of Clark County.

I urge my fellow Members of Congress to join me in honoring this extraordinary woman for the contributions she has made throughout her lifetime of service. We look forward to her continued participation for the betterment of the Las Vegas community.

A TRIBUTE TO CLIFFORD EAGLES

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 30, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the outstanding contributions and fine public service of Clifford Eagles of Yucaipa, CA. Known as one of the area's finest educators, Cliff will be honored in June as he retires after many years of teaching.

Cliff was born and raised in Yale, OK, and received his BS and MS degrees in biology at Oklahoma State University. Cliff began teaching at Eisenhower High School when it opened in 1959. Six years later, he transferred to San Geronio High School upon its opening and served as chairman of the science department for several years. He has remained at San Geronio teaching biology and laboratory physiology.

In past years he has been the recipient of both a National Science Foundation grant and Ford Foundation grant. The Ford Foundation money was spent funding research classes in biology at San Geronio.

During his well-deserved retirement, Cliff plans to spend a great deal of time traveling, as well as spending time with his two children, Laura and Dan, and two grandchildren, Jenna and Nicole.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues today in recognizing the fine achievements of Cliff Eagles. He is a model educator, a man who has dedicated his career to professional and community service. It is fitting that the House honor him today for his successful and selfless career.